# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

### CONFESSED.

**A Murderer's Statement of a Horrible Crime.**

Writes a correspondent to the New York *Times*, from Spring Valley, New York:—

The murder of Joachim Fuerter, near the station in this village, in March last, has been a prolific source of anxious conjectures and surmises since the first discovery of that crime. The Coroner's inquest, with the arrest of Antoine Maurer, and the recovery of the murdered man's effects, rather increased and aggravated, instead of allaying, the universal excitement, and now that the assassin has received his impartial trial and has heard his sentence—to be hanged by the neck for his crime—the people are even yet unsatisfied with their knowledge of the circumstances that attended the perpetration of the deed. Maurer was consigned to his cell in the County jail at New City, preserving still the cool indifference and making positive denial of guilt—a denial that was as circumstantial and clear as the proofs against him were direct and conclusive. Gradually he has admitted fact after fact, until last evening he made a confession reciting the entire story.

When the sentence was pronounced, Maurer exhibited as little emotion as he had during the trial, but as the days wore on he became more and more affected, and he began gradually to let the story out. Last evening one of the Deputy Sheriffs visited his cell when, in answer to inquiries, Maurer gave the following statement:—

"I heard a loud voice last night (Oct. 28) telling me that I must own up. I don't want to be left alone again till I tell somebody the truth. I did kill Fuerter, and I am very sorry for it. But I had help. I will not tell who helped me. We went to Krauss' house and struck Fuerter's window with a pole. He came to the window, and we told him if he would come down we would give him some money—the money that I owed him. Pretty soon he came down, and we walked off together. We sat down in a little while, about 12 o'clock, and my friend had a bottle of whisky. We each of us drank from it, and Fuerter got pretty drunk. Then my friend and I led him towards the woods, and I struck him with a stave that I carried in my hand. We took off his clothes and got some water and washed him. Then we put some clean clothes on him and carried him out into the field. We took what we supposed was all the money he had. We killed him to get his money, for we were both very hard up. My friend took the money, twenty francs, and I took the clothes, which I afterwards pawned. We then washed ourselves and went away."

The refusal of Maurer to tell who helped him do the deed seems to be impossible to overcome, but a clue is said to be possessed which there is every reason to hope will end in the arrest of his co-murderer. To-day officers from our county are in New York, where the guilty man is supposed to be, hunting on the trail which they think they have obtained.

I have thus given you the first and last of one of those deep tragedies such as Germans and Frenchmen such as Maurer—for he has the blood of both nations in his veins—had, until recently, almost the monopoly. Hard, almost unconscious villainy such as this man has shown in his crime and in his persistent denial of it, has but few parallels in the history of murder here, but they have their counterpart—I might say their highest exemplification—in the tragedy that now excites France. To compare Maurer with Tranpmann would be a study interesting to the student of the worst phase of mankind, and to some of them it may yet furnish a theme. There is, if the supposition of Traupmann's guilt be correct, the same cool, well-devised, and well-matured plan, the same fiendishness in the commission of the crime, the same end in view—which was the prospect of gain alone. The oversights by which they were both detected were similar, and are indeed characteristic of every grade and character of assassin.

### HILDEBRAND.

**The Notorious Missouri Outlaw Sues for Peace —An Authentic Sketch of his Career.**

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 27th inst. contains the following relative to the greatest of Western desperadoes:—

A letter was received in this city a day or two ago from Sam. Hildebrand, the notorious outlaw, stating that he had come to the conclusion that he could no longer keep up a war against the whole country, and begging to be "let alone." He promises that he will never more molest anybody, and will in future act like an honest and peaceable man.

This letter is in the hands of some of the friends of Hildebrand—gentlemen who served in the Confederate army, and will no doubt be published. An effort is also being made to raise a subscription for the outlaw, to set him up in his new home. We are not prepared to say whether Governor McClurg, Colonel Bowen, and the people of St. Francois county are willing to allow the outlaw to pass the remainder of his days in peace, or whether he will be followed to his new abode and brought to justice.

Last night we met with Judge Sebastian, of Farmington, who has known Hildebrand for many years. The Judge gave us a short sketch of the career of this most daring and desperate outlaw of modern times, and as it is doubtless strictly true, we publish some of the facts.

Hildebrand is an illiterate backwoodsman, unable to read or write, and the letter in circulation here must have been written by somebody else. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Hildebrand went to Arkansas and joined the half-civilized band of Jeff Thompson. He made a business of stealing and running off horses, and Jeff was strongly inclined to hang him, if he could have caught him. Finding that the rude soldiery of the "Swamp Fox" were disposed to punish him for his misdeeds, Hildebrand left the army and came up into Southeast Missouri as a bushwhacker.

He continued to steal horses from the farmers, and made no distinction between the property of friends and foes. He shot his partner in the bushwhacking business, and the German troops in the county finished the man soon afterwards. Hildebrand also killed Rowan, and Rowan's son, in retaliation, killed Hildebrand's brother. Hildebrand killed an old man named Ringer, and shot young McIlvaine while he was at work in his field. How many men he killed is not known, but his last victim was McClain, whom he shot only a few months ago.

A good deal of sympathy has been excited in behalf of Hildebrand by stories of his wrongs—the burning of his mother's house, the killing of his brothers, and the persecution of his whole family; but Judge Sebastian assures us that Sam was the first aggressor, and was never ill-used before he committed depredations upon others.

About two weeks ago Hildebrand went to Farmington, at night, and removed his wife and six children. He crossed the Mississippi at Rush Tower, in skiffs, and is now in Southern Illinois. Mrs. Hildebrand had an interview with Judge Sebastian just before the removal, and she assured him that her husband would never more molest any one, as he was tired of being constantly pursued and in danger of his life. A few weeks ago Hildebrand came one night to the store of Judge Sebastian, in Farmington, and made the Judge walk backwards into a side room, keeping his eye steadily fixed upon him.

He had four revolvers in his belt. He wanted two canisters of gunpowder, having obtained three at another store; but the Judge did not have the article needed. Hildebrand expressed his desire to abandon his mode of life, and live at peace with the world. When asked why he acted so badly, he replied that he had commenced, and had thought he ought to fight it out.

It is to be hoped that the Southeast is permanently rid of the most audacious outlaw that ever preyed upon a community, and that we shall hear no more of Sam Hildebrand.

### COWHIDED.

**Public Castigation of a New York "Times" Correspondent.**

Journalists have no immunity from the ills of every sort that befall humanity, as the following despatch to the New York *Republic* will testify:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Lorenzo Littleton Crounse, the chief of the New York *Times* Bureau of Correspondence in this city, was publicly cowhided this morning in front of his office on Fourteenth street, opposite Willard's, by Henry Marston, Esq., of New York city, late Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the Sixth New York district. The castigation was laid on without any reservation whatever, and the affair is the talk of the capital.

The offense was most heinous, being nothing less than a vindictive assault in the columns of the *Times* of the 23d of last August, in a letter from Saratoga, written by Crounse, and signed "Cymon," in the course of which a coarse, unprovoked, and grossly ungentlemanly series of references were made to the wife of the gentleman who to-day cowhided the correspondent.

The lady was referred to in particular and unmistakable terms as "Anonyma" and as a "lobbyess," such assertions being a wanton slander on one of the best conducted, accomplished and beautiful women whom New York has ever contributed to the society of the nation. Mr. Marston, at the time of this letter, secured Mr. Bigelow's promise to dismiss the correspondent of the *Times*. That not having been done, Mr. Marston took the vindication into his own hands, and coming on from New York last night, vigorously lashed the shoulders and face of the offender with a new cowhide to-day. Crounse and Mr. Marston are just equal in size, and there is no disparity except in spunk, Crounse proving a bad defendant. The objectionable letter was the latest of a series of newspaper attacks, without provocation, which have been written against Mrs. Marston for two years past, and now the just retaliations are setting in apace. There may be more of this sort of thing to do; if so, it will be done, Crounse is the companion and puffer of Doorkeeper Dent, and a man who has done many things unworthy of true journalism. At present he suffers too much to enlarge on his discomfiture. Vote for Horace Greeley.

### DISASTER.

**Four Persons Burned to Death in New York.**

*From the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

Shortly after 7 P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the building No. 63 Liberty street, occupied by the Paterson Iron Company and A. S. Raymond, printer, the latter occupying the second floor, and the former the first. The third floor was vacant, and the fourth was occupied in part by the janitor and his family. The firemen reached the spot within a few moments of the first alarm, and in a short time subdued the flames, which did not accomplish any great amount of damage, although the water destroyed considerable property, and somewhat injured the building. When the building was inspected after the fire, a most horrible sight greeted the eyes of the firemen. In a room on the fourth floor, whose door had to be broken open, they found the bodies of a man and woman and two small children, all horribly burned and charred. The woman and children lay in one corner of the room, joined together in a close embrace, while the man lay a few feet from the door. It is supposed, from the fact that the door was locked on the inside, that the man, who was the janitor of the building, hearing the alarm of fire, and seeing the firemen about to enter the house, retired to his apartment for the purpose of preparing for flight, and locked the door to guard against intrusion. He was seen on the street a few moments before the fire, with a bunch of keys in his hand, and had probably just finished locking up the building for the night. The other victims were his wife and children. It is supposed that the smoke had suffocated them before the flames reached them. The family were well known in the neighborhood, by sight; but strange to say, no one could be found who knew their names. The bodies were removed to the Second Precinct stationhouse, where they were viewed by Coroner Flynn. The building is owned by Frederick Marquand of No. 43 Wall street, but as this gentleman was absent from the city, his brother, Mr. Henry Marquand, was telegraphed for by Captain De Camp, that the name of the victims might be ascertained if possible. The children, a boy and girl, were respectively six and twelve years of age, but the parents were so charred and disfigured as to render an estimate of their ages an utter impossibility. While the bodies lay at the station-house many persons, led thither by a curiosity more revolting than that which leads men to executions and prize fights, applied for permission to view them, but Captain De Camp very properly refused to grant their request. As the building is located in a business locality, which is deserted after dark by all save janitors, it was very difficult to collect any information relative to the sad affair. It was thought that the fire originated in Mr. Raymond's printing office, although of this there is no proof. The Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day, will probably develop the full facts.

### EXPOSED.

**The Tricks of a Spiritual Medium.**

*From the N. Y. Times of this morning.*

Last evening, at the Everett Rooms, Dr. W. T. Von Vleck gave an *expose* of the manner in which so-called spiritual mediums perform the tricks by which they deceive the public into the belief that they, the mediums, are in actual communion with spirits.

After showing that he could produce the mysterious rappings of the Fox girls, which he explained was done by contraction of the muscles, Dr. Van Vleck entered a cabinet like that used by the Davenports, and, after having his hands bound securely, as it appeared, behind him, to a staple in the cabinet, he played on musical instruments, drank a glass of water placed on his lap, tied and untied a strip of cloth placed round his neck, and finally cut himself loose from his bonds. A number of other tricks of a similar character were performed without a single failure, and in quite as good style as the Davenports perform theirs.

Dr. Van Vleck's explanations of the *modus operandi* of these manifestations it would be impossible to give without practical illustrations. It must suffice to say that the doctor showed that sometimes by slipping his hands through the cords, and sometimes by slipping the cords up his arms, he was enabled to get his hands free, and that very few knots, however secure they may appear, are really so. As proof of this, knots made with great care by persons in the audience were slipped by Dr. Van Vleck with perfect ease.

To-night the doctor will explain, at the Everett Rooms, in Broadway, the manner in which the celebrated medium, Foster, performs his deceptions. All who have any lingering belief in spiritualism, so called, should go.

### ALASKA INDIANS.

**The Want of Schools.**

*From the Alasca Times, Oct.* 18.

Anatootz and other head men of the Sitka tribe of Indians had an interview with Vincent Colyer, the United States Indian Commissioner, at the headquarters of the commanding General of the Department of Alaska on Tuesday last. General Davis, Colonel Brady, Dr. Bailey, and Captain McIntyre, of the army, and Madame the widow of Michaloff, late chief of the Sitkas, were present, Messrs. David Shirpser, Sukoff, and William Phillips acted as interpreters. The object of the meeting was to ascertain if the Indians would care to have schools established among them; a sanitary supervision exercised over their village; and an hospital and medical attendance provided for them. To all of these proposals the Sitkas gratefully assented, promising to uss their best endeavors to secure the attendance of their children and unemployed grown people at schools, and to find help to aid the Sanitary Superintendent in his efforts to cleanse and improve their village. They consented also to a grant of land on the hill-top for the erection of a new market for their benefit and the people's convenience, and agreed to remove such of their dead as might be in the way of the new enterprise. When the question was asked if they wished for a freer traffic in whisky for their tribe, they said most emphatically that they did not, and gave that as the cause of a riotous distubance in their village the night before. The interview was a most agreeable one, and "pot latching" or entertainment was resorted to. They are very intelligent Indians, and Mr. Colyer says, "quite equal to any that he has seen in his extended tours in the Indian countries of the United States."

### IN CHAINS.

**Inhuman Treatment of a Naval Prisoner.**

*From the N. Y. World of this morning.*

A year ago Robert D. Bogart was a clerk at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On the 1st of December a defalcation of $6000 was discovered at the yard, and Bogart was charged with being the guilty party. He left the country and went to Cuba, whither he was pursued and brought back to the Navy Yard and tried by court-martial. Yesterday he was handed over to United States Marshal Dollon for trial, the Secretary of the Navy having decided that the naval authorities had no jurisdiction in the matter. Bogart tells a story which, if true, shows the infliction of great and unnecessary cruelty on him by the naval officers having him in charge. He says that, for the first fortnight of his confinement in the Vermont, he was loaded with double chains. At the same time a marine, with loaded musket, stood guard over him. The commonest prison fare was furnished him. He was treated like a convicted felon in every respect. His friends were not allowed to see him without special permission of the Secretary of the Navy. Representations were made to the Secretary of the Navy in regard to this cruel treatment, and Bogart was allowed the freedom of the ship. Irons were removed from his wrists, but those on his ankles he wore constantly, from the 26th of July until he was given into the custody of Marshal Dollon yesterday.

**Our Oarsmen.**

*From the Providence Journal, Oct.* 29.

We some time since referred to the victory won at Cherbourg by a crew of the United States steam frigate Sabine, under Lieutenant Commander Bartlett, of Providence. It seems that the fame of this victory remains, and that they may be regarded as the champion oarsmen of the Tagus as well as of the English Channel. While the frigate was at Lisbon an offer was made to row the twelve-oared barge belonging to the Sabine with any boat belonging to the British squadron then in the harbor there. There were about sixteen of the finest iron-clad ships in the British navy at Lisbon at the time, being a combination of the Mediterranean and Channel fleets, but the offer of the Sabine oarsmen was refused, and the British officers frankly acknowledged that they were afraid of being beaten.

### CHINA AND JAPAN.

**Chinese Emigration—Shocking Crime at Samarinda—Blowing Up of a Junk and Loss of Life.**

The Shanghae *News Letter*, just at hand with other China and Japan journals, received by way of San Francisco, comments on the question of Chinese emigration. "We are glad to see," it says, "by the last Pacific mail papers, that in every part of the United States the question of Chinese immigration is being earnestly discussed, and that our fellow-countrymen are already clearing their minds from their hazy notions of this empire.

"They see millions of industrious men, in whose hands is the key to the great problem of cheap labor in America. With practical men decision soon follows discussion, and we may be sure that the Southern planters and the capitalists of the newly opened West will not be long in supplying their wants by organized immigration from China. It is rumored that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will aid and encourage this new passenger traffic by an early increase in their steam line. Supposing them merely to employ their spare vessels, it would be possible to have an extra steamer every month, which would be sufficient for a short time. But the labor demand in the United States is so multifarious that it must soon cause an 'advance along the whole line' of China.

"The province of Kwangtung will continue to send men suited for our mines and railroads, and for such other employments as demand a certain amount of adventure and hardihood. But for the Southern plantations, and for the grain fields of the Northwest, it seems probable that the best laborers will be found among the quiet and docile peasantry who inhabit the lower valleys of the Yangtsze and Hoangho. The mountainous provinces of Shantung is also known to contain a superfluous population, unable to subsist off the soil, forbidden to delve under it for mineral wealth; many from there might be induced to emigrate to America, instead of to Manchuria, where the experiment of settling has been tried with indifferent success."

Intelligence has been received from Samarinda of a shocking murder committed on the 18th of August on board the British barque Jane, Captain S. Richardson. A cabin boy on board, who had been detected in the theft of some gold ornaments belonging to Mr. Carleton, a passenger on board, laid in wait about 7 P. M., armed with an axe, with which he struck Mr. Abel, the chief mate, on the head, inflicting a very severe wound. Mr. Abel fell stunned, and while he was down the boy struck him a second blow on the left thigh, making a gash nearly a foot in length.

Mr. Carleton, hearing the noise, went to see what was the matter, and as he stepped over the outside doorway of the cabin, he was struck by the boy on the left breast, dividing the breast bone, three of the upper ribs, and severing the heart. The murderer escaped to the shore, where he was captured by the Dutch authorities, who have commenced an inquiry into the affair, but he is now on his way to Hong Kong for trial. The murdered man was an American, well known and respected in Hong Kong.

From Swatow the Ganges reported that on the 12th of September a large Saigon rice junk blew up, killing about thirty Chinamen and wounding fifty more. The junk immediately sank, and had drifted foul of the Douglas' moorings when the Ganges left that port.

### M'PHERSON.

**His Last Moments.**

In a letter commending T. D. Jones' model for the McPherson monument, General William E. Streng, who was Inspector-General of McPherson's corps, says:—

"How many times have I seen him on the field of battle—at the front—check his horse sharply, and suddenly throw his right hand (grasping his field glass firmly in it) on his right hip and gaze off at his own troops or the enemy, with his eyes half-closed and piercing. The last time I ever saw him alive—less than ten minutes before he went down—he looked just like this. While memory lasts I can never forget it. I was riding on his left, and we were going at a rapid pace. He checked his horse so quickly that I shot by him, and wheeled my horse about and rode back and received his last order. I was partially in front of him, and I watched him keenly and closely as his eyes swept the ridge and gap between the lines. The expression of McPherson's face at this moment Mr. Jones has caught with wonderful accuracy. In a moment this sharp, searching, piercing expression was gone, and the old smile crept back again over his face as he knocked the ashes from his cigar, and told me to bring up Morgan L. Smith's division to throw in the gap, and to join him at once at Glies Smith's. In twenty seconds more he was on top of the enemy's line of battle, horse and rider riddled with bullets."

### CUBA.

**Spanish Connivance with the Insurrection.**

You are already aware of the fact that the present Captain-General, De Rodas, has furnished the Government of Prim proof of the connivance of several prominent Spaniards with the cause of Cuban independence. The *Voz de Cuba*, De Rodas' organ, in referring to the telegram, says:—

"It is more than a month since the *Voz de Cuba*, confiding in documents and data of a positive nature, declared what is now said in Madrid respecting the connivance between the insurgents and the Republicans, and discovered by General Caballero de Rodas, when the latter least expected it. We have no new commentary, therefore, to add to this notice, and only once more bless the lucky star of this General, which has permitted him to do his country this new and inestimable service, to which, perhaps, the island of Cuba owes its salvation."

Then, to the discovery of this "connivance," and not to the "*aerisolado* patriotism of the great majority of its inhabitants," is due the preservation to Spain of the Antille. Truly, these Havana journals are satirical without knowing it.—*Correspondence from Havana.*

**The Celebrated "Historicus."**

A London correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* thus describes Mr. Vernon Harcourt, "Historicus:"—"He is six feet two inches in height, and straight as an arrow, but spare in frame, not yet having reached the period when men of his stature usually expand into rotundity. His features are bold and prominent, pleasing without being exactly handsome, and his eye is like that of an eagle. His hand is the smallest and whitest and most perfectly beautiful one that I ever saw attached even to a lady's wrist, and, if I am not mistaken, he is fully conscious of his physical perfection, and if he has an evident weakness it is revealed in a tendency to its display."

**A Chinese Translation.**

In a recent work on China by the Rev. Mr. Nevius, occur some amusing illustrations of translating from English into the Chinese jargon known as pigeon English. The author says:—"I saw, before leaving China, a translation into this dialect by an Englishman, of the address familiar to most schoolboys:—'My name is Norval; on the Grampian Hills my father feeds his flocks, etc.; a few sentences of the beginning of which may be given, by way of illustration, as follows:—'My name b'long Norval. Top side Keh-lam-pian hill me fader chow-chow he sheep.' Hardly a word of the next sentence—'A frugal swain, whose constant care is to increase his store'—has an equivalent in this poverty-stricken tongue, so a free translation is made:—'My fader very small heartee man—too much likee dat piecie dolla.'"

**The Growth of States**

In 1850 Illinois had a population of 851,000, Missouri of 682,000, and Iowa of 192,000. Ten years later the population of Illinois and of Missouri had doubled, and that of Iowa had increased nearly fourfold. The railroad system had effected these great changes. In 1870 Iowa will have a population of 1,200,000. Five railroads are being constructed east and west across the State, and others are anticipated. The plan is to have a latitude railroad in each tier of counties, of which there are nine. The State is fertile beyond comparison. The crop of grain raised is immense. Out of 35 million acres in the State, 3,500,000 were devoted to grain in 1867, and these produced 50,000,000 bushels of corn, 14,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 15,000,000 bushels of oats. Only a portion of this was used in the State, the residue went to feed the hungry elsewhere. This grain must be transferred on the railroads, and hence we may form some idea of the ultimate value of the railroad system of the State. There is no north and south line in the State, though one is chartered. Iowa is and will be essentially an agricultural State, and every farm will furnish freight. Emigration is constant there, and in politics the people are irreversibly Republican. The more foreigners come in the more intense becomes the Republican sentiment. This is a State for the South to tie to. New alliances are recommended there.

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.**

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central R..... | 193¾ | Pacific M. S..... | 59 |
| N. Y. and Erie R.... | 29¾ | Western Union Tele. | 36¼ |
| Ph. and Rea. R..... | 96¾ | Tol. and Wab. R. R.. | 64 |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R.. | 92¾ | Mil. and St. Paul R. o | 68 |
| Cle. and Pitt. R.... | 86¾ | Mil. and St. Paul pf.. | 80¼ |
| Chi. and N. W. com.. | 69¾ | Adams Express..... | 56¾ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref.. | 84 | Wells, Fargo..... | 19¾ |
| Chi. and R. I. R..... | 104 | United States..... | 59¼ |
| Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch. | 85½ | Gold..... | 129 |

Market steady.

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### MORE HORRORS.

Terrible Conflagration in Ohio—Burning of an Insane Asylum—Ten Lunatics Roasted to Death—Sinking of a British Barque in the Pacific.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Tennessee Constiiutional Convention—What it will Accomplish—Johnson Anxious to be a Delegate—Affairs in the Northwest.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**A Journalist who Wants a Divorce.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—John Ritting, one of the editors of *Das Anzeiger*, has filed a writ for a divorce, he having experienced bad treatment at the hands of his wife recently.

**McCoole**

leaves here on Sunday for Cincinnati, and will take up his quarters in Kentucky. It is understood here that the fight will take place twelve miles from Cincinnati. This evening McCoole will be presented with a set of colors.

**The Coyne-Reardon Fight**

has fizzled, and stake-holder, Murray, has requested the parties to withdraw their deposits.

**Horrible Calamity in Ohio—Ten Insane Persons Burned to Death.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

GRANVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 30.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at the Licking County Infirmary, situated two miles south of this place. The stone and frame buildings were destroyed. The former was occupied by ten insane persons, and when the fire was discovered, it was too late to rescue them, they being locked in their rooms, and all perished. The victims' names are John Devon, Moses Carroll, B. J. Morton, William Van Dyne, George Criner, Samuel Clark, John McManus, Frank Martin, Julia Morgan, and Mrs. Rostover. The fire originated from the furnace.

### *FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.*

**Abandonment of a British Barque—The Crew Take to the Yawls.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The British barque Strathsbey, hence September 13 for Queenstown, with a cargo of wheat, encountered a cyclone September 24th, in latitude 79·15 north, longitude 123 west, sprunk a leak, and was abandoned on the 25th. Within three minutes after the captain and crew left the vessel she went down stern foremost. They snceeeded in getting from the vessel one hundred pounds of bread only.

At first they occupied two boats, but having only one set of nautical instruments, they all took to the long boat, and shaped their course for Mount Cloud's island, distant just one hundred miles. They were seven days and nights at sea, and were within twenty miles of the island when the French barque Sarceny picked them up and brought them to this port, arriving to-night. They suffered severely from exposure and want of provisions.

**A New Railroad.**

The first rail of Ben Halliday's Willamette Valley Railroad, in Oregon, was laid to-day. United States Senator Williams and other prominent Oregonians were present.

**Fire at Swartzville.**

A destructive fire occurred at Swartzville, California, yesterday. The principal buildings were burned, and the loss is heavy.

**The Mines and Indians.**

Additional rich mineral discoveries are announced in the Reese river district, near Carlin, State of Nevada.

Arizona advices report that the Indians are troublesome throughout that Territory. The news from the Big Bug mining district is favorable.

**San Francisco Markets.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Flour is firm at $4·37@5·75. Wheat quiet at $1·50@1·70 for fair to strictly choice. Legal-tenders, 77½.

Arrived, French barque Sencoot from Bordeaux.

Cleared, ship Lyttleton for Montevideo, with 8400 barrels flour.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Variations in Vanderbilts.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—For the hundredth time the ever variable Vanderbilt shares are affected by rumors of consolidation, the rumor this time stating that the basis of the arrangement will be promulgated on Monday. This time there really seems to be some probability in the story since several parties known to be in the ring, are buying heavily. From the fact that the majority of these carry New York judges in their coat-tail pockets, there is but little fear of injunctions.

**The Money Market.**

Money is easy at unchanged rates. Governments show firmer feeling, with a general advance of ⅛ to ¼. Stocks other than the Vanderbilts are about steady. The Receivership of the Gold Exchange Bank will probably be vacated to-day. Gold is 129 and firmer; the shipment was $53,000 per Pereire.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, Oct. 30—11 A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. American securities quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 82½; of 1865, old, 81⅞; of 1867, 83¾; 10-40s, 76½. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 21⅛; Illinois Central, 98; Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—11 A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 6d.@61s. 9d.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

PARIS, Oct. 30—12·30 P. M.—The Bourse opened steady; Rentes, 71f. 55c.

LONDON, Oct. 30—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 82¾; of 1865, old, 81½; of 1867, 83; 10-40s, 76⅜; Erie, 21⅛; Illinois Central, 97⅜; Great Western, 24⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—1 P. M.—Cotton closed buoyant; upland middlings, 12¼d.; Orleans middlings, 12⅛@12⅜d. The sales have been 20,000 bales, of which 7000 bales were taken for export and speculation.

Lard quiet. Cheese, 69s. 6d.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**The Tennessee Constitutional Convention.**

*Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

NASHVILLE, Oct. 30.—After a good deal of discussion the Constitutional Convention bill was perfected yesterday, and passed to its third reading in the House. It will pass in the Senate without any material alteration. It provides for the election of one hundred delegates, to be voted for by all male citizens over twenty-one not convicted of any infamous crime.

After the adoption of the new constitution it will be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. An amendment was offered by radicals, confining the action of the convention to the repeal of the franchise law and the removal of disabilities, but it was voted down by a party vote. The second Saturday in December has been set for the election of delegates, and the first Monday in January for the meeting of the convention.

**Ex-President Johnson**

was on the floor of the House again yesterday, and remained for some time listening to the discussion. There is little doubt that he will be delegate to the convention.

### GENERALITIES.

**Curious Phenomena.**

The rock in Mr. Flynt's granite quarry at Monson, Mass., has been playing curious freaks lately. Several weeks since, a sheet of rock one foot thick and fifty feet square lifted itself into the air and broke into pieces with a noise like that of cannon. The explanation seems to be that the rock to that depth had been expanded by the heat, and the frequent passage over it of loaded teams caused it to become brittle, as does iron or steel by long hammering, and at last it had not tenacity enough to hold it in its bed. Another remarkable phenomenon was where the rock moved up hill of itself while yet undetached at one end. A strip of rock, 354 feet long by 5 feet deep and 5 feet wide, was split by wedges from the main rock, and immediately it began to move up hill, being free at the upper end, though the inclination was more than one foot in twenty. This rock moved one and one-half inches, and another strip, 154 feet long, moved half an inch—nearly all while we were present.—*Amherst (Mass.) Student.*

**No Foreigners Need Apply.**

The Congregational Society of Milford, N. H., it appears, are in a singular dilemma. Having repaired their church and raised their pastor's salary, they set about providing their minister with a parsonage. Contributions of $6000 were made, and a house bought, the deed drawn up, and the money ready to be paid, when it was found that the owner could not give a deed satisfactory to the committee of the society. The former deed, the Nashua *Telegraph* says, was given in Know Nothing times, forbidding the sale of the land to any foreigner, and also forbidding any foreigner to ever reside or build upon it. As it is possible that the society may at some time desire a pastor not "to the manor born," and as such a one would be precluded from residing in the house in question, it is not likely that any property will be purchased on such unreasonable terms.

**A Memorial Edifice.**

Last Spring Orange Judd, proprietor of the *American Agriculturist*, lost a most promising boy. Willie, though only twelve years of age, had travelled all over the continent, visited every European capital, was a fine musician, an excellent draughtsman, and conversant with the Greek, Latin, and French languages. With all his accomplishments Willie possessed a lovely character, and he was with good reason the idol of his parents and a loving circle of friends. He was ready to enter the second or third term, sophomore year, of college, and was eagerly looking forward to the day when he should leave for the college at Middletown, Connecticut. For months succeeding his death his father was almost heartbroken. He has now presented $60,000 to the Middletown University to erect a natural science building as a memorial edifice to his dead boy Willie.—*Correspondence Chicago Journal.*

**The Mississippi Bars.**

The New Orleans *Price Current* is beginning to despair of any permanent relief from the drawbacks to commerce resulting from the shallowness of the water at the Mississippi bars. Many projects have been suggested, and some made to deepen the water, but little substantial benefit has been realized. It is now proposed to use the Government dredger to tow vessels through the mud, as her ability to clear it away has proved a failure. The volume of water on the bars varies considerably, there being a greater depth of water on them when the river is from twelve to fifteen feet below high-water mark, than when at a high stage. In the former case the tides flow further in, and on their return carry out large quantities of deposit, while in the latter the bulk of the river water breaks the force of the sea-tide right on the bars, and causes a large deposit. The anxiety concerning the impediments in approaching New Orleans is increasing as the efforts of the rival Gulf city are developed to make up by increased railroad facilities for the advantage the former enjoys by her situation at the mouth of the Mississippi.

**A Crafty Jail Bird.**

James Brophy, who escaped from the Auburn (Me.) jail on Thursday, the 28th instant, made his escape while the jailor was in the jail. Jailor Littlefield did not leave his key in the door, but locked the inside door from the inside, on entering the jail, and put the key in his pocket. The prisoners were at the time taking their exercise in the balconies. The jailor passed into another part of the jail, out of sight of the door. As soon as his back was turned, the desperado Brophy took out of his pocket a false key he had devised, unlocked the door and went noiselessly out, locking the outside door, in which the key was left, from without—and thus locking the jailor in! Brophy made tracks, but is supposed to be concealed in this city. The false key he left in the door. He borrowed a pair of scissors of a prisoner, ostensibly to mend some clothing, but used them in cutting up a tin dipper, out of which he ingeniously made his false key, using a nail for the handle. The tin is of many thicknesses, and fits the lock precisely. The lock is one decidedly too simple for jail use. The handle is made by winding a black cloth neatly around the nether end of the key, on which the cool constructor worked in white thread the patriotic legend "1776."—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions.**

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

This morning George W. Biddle, Esq., asked his Honor Judge Allison to fix an hour for the hearing of the petition for a rehearing and recount in the contested election for District Attorney, and the Judge said he would be willing to hear it at 12 o'clock, in the Common Pleas court-room.

KEIL M'LAUGHLIN.

This young gentleman, who distinguished himself as a treacherous witness in the great Brooks assassination case, and who was bound over to answer a charge of complicity in the cowardly assault upon Mr. Brooks, having taken out a writ of habeas corpus for his discharge, was this morning escorted into court by a posse of policemen, who guarded him to prevent any attempt at escape. The case being called, Revenue Detective James J. Brooks was sworn as a witness for the Commonwealth, and narrated the circumstances of the attack made upon him on the 6th of September in Keenan's store, in Front street, above Arch, as he testified at the trial of Marrow and Dougherty, saying that he could not identify McLaughlin as the man who drove the carriage.

Cornelius Napheys, a young gentleman doing business in Front street, near Keenan's store, said he saw the men who saw the carriage, but could not identify the prisoner as that man.

W. J. Thomas, who saw the carriage several days in Front street, and on the day that Mr. Brooks was shot, saw the driver, and recognized McLaughlin as that man.

This identification of him was positive and absolute.

W. H. H. Taylor saw the carriage but could not recognize the driver.

Detectives Franklin and Tryon, who met the carriage in Callowhill street, near Front, identified the prisoner as the driver.

McLaughlin's counsel appeared now to give up the hope of a discharge under this writ, and applied himself solely to the reduction of the amount of bail from $20,000 to $5000 or $3000.

But his Honor remanded him for trial in the original bail, $20,000.

**Court of Common Pleas—Judges Peirce and Paxson.**

To-day the Court, on motion of I. Newton Brown, attorney pro Sarah Meade, the committee of Nicholas Meade, a lunatic, ordered a *mandamus* to issue against the "Assumption Beneficial Society," and "The St. Vincent's Beneficial Society," to compel them to pay to said Sarah the amount of benefits due, or show cause to the contrary thereof.

**Old Nick's Wife.**

Demonographers of old failed to mention that that interesting old fellow who smells of gunpowder had a better half. This historical omission is supplied in the following account of the late New England earthquake. Says the Boston *Traveller*:—

A gentleman living a little north of Harvard College, Cambridge, was suddenly awakened out of a sound sleep, and at first thought the Watertown Arsenal had blown up. His bed was quite violently moved, first horizontally four times from north to south, and afterwards up and down the same number of motions. A female domestic in his family, who had great fear of ghosts, and who, for the first time, had been persuaded to sleep in a room in which an aged lady had recently died, was so frightened at the shock that she came wildly rushing to her mistress, exclaiming, "Oh! missus! missus! the old 'oman is under the bed! the old 'oman is under the bed!"

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Oct. 30, 1869.

With an active demand for money to-day, and no perceptible increase in the supply, the market wears a decidedly stringent look. Call money is nominally quoted at 6@7 per cent., but there is little or none to be had at the lower figure, even on Government collaterals, whilst on mixed stock securities 9@10 per cent is asked and obtained.

The firm tone of the market is not due to the activity of general trade, as this is quite moderate, but to the credit system on which has been based much of the Western trade this season, and which has rendered it necessary that many of our best commercial houses should fall back upon their local credit to carry them through until settlements can be effected with their Western customers.

The rates of discount in the open market are quite firm, as the banks are not in a condition to afford much relief.

The gold market is stronger to-day. Sales at the opening at 128¾, advancing before noon to 128⅞.

Government bonds continue dull, but prices are strong.

The stock market was exceedingly dull, but prices on the whole show an improvement. In State securities there were sales of 6s at 108 for the third series. City 6s were firm at 100¾. Lehigh gold loan closed at 94¾ bid, but with no sales

Reading Railroad was extremely dull, but prices advanced, closing at 48 3-16@48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad improved, selling at 56¼. 52½ was offered for Minehill; 37½, b. o., for Catawissa preferred; and 28 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares met with no sales. Bids of 14 b. o. for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 33½ for Lehigh Navigation. In the balance of the list there were no transactions to report, and the bids were so nominal as to afford no indication as to the tone of the market.

—In the cotton trade we notice the following receipts at United States ports:—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| For the week ending Oct. 29 | 80,000 |
| Same time 1868 | 65,000 |
| Increase | 15,000 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 City 6s, New | 100¾ | 100 sh

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.**

### LITIGATION ARISING FROM SUICIDE.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

A suit has just been settled in our Superior Court of a kind that always deeply interests a community. A widow brought an action against an insurance company to recover $10,000, the amount of a policy upon the life of her late husband. The company set up for defense that the policy was rendered void by the suicide of the insured. It was shown that he died suddenly, shortly after an examination of his entangled accounts with another company of which he was an officer. The defendant contended that the deceased took strychnine; the plaintiff proved by medical testimony and a post mortem examination that he died of heart disease. Upon the proof, the defense was withdrawn and the case settled by payment of the policy. It is said that a case of actual suicide, that of a man named Belden, who committed the act in Ludlow street jail, will be brought into our courts, as a bank of this city holding a policy on his life as collateral for a debt, purposes bringing an action for recovery against the company that issued the policy.

It is rarely that a company successfully defends itself in a suit of this character. It appears necessary that the defendant should prove not only the fact of suicide, but the intention. Even if the act is not at all accidental, it is probably committed during melancholy or frenzy, when it is questionable whether the mind of the individual is entirely under the control of reason. A company could scarcely expect to prove that the deceased committed the act for the purpose of precipitating the maturity of the policy; yet it must clear up every doubt as to the sanity of the person at the time of the occurrence. For, if the unfortunate man was not a responsible being, the company remains responsible for its obligation. To free the company his suicide should be as deliberate as though he had considered the advantages and disadvantages of his act, and selected it as a judicious mode of winding up his affairs.

It is currently reported that an insurance was paid to the survivors of a lady who is believed to have taken morphine for the purpose of causing death, last year, in Connecticut, and there was no attempt at litigation. An English company, quite recently, where there was no doubt about the suicide of the deceased, is said to have deposited $10,000, the amount of the policy, with a trust company in this city, to be paid to the successful claimant. The insurance company does not propose to dispute the policy, but awaits the decision of our Supreme Court whether the payment shall be made to the heirs of a deceased wife or a present widow.

In addition to the difficulties of defense, the odium that attaches to any delay in the settlement of an insurance claim is apt to work great injury to a company. If a jury can be persuaded to decide in favor of a soulless corporation and against an interesting widow, the sympathies of the public are also to be considered when the concern intends to do any further business. The risk of such occurrences is, moreover, not an important element in calculating vital contingencies. There are probably not more suicides in the United States than one per annum to every 15,000 of population. In our cities such acts are proportionally more frequent, but the ratio can hardly exceed one in 7500. Among those whose lives are insured, being distinctively the more prudent class, the actual number of suicides must be very small. In fact, the real excuse for retaining the "death by his own hand" clause in life policies, is the fear that its absence may tempt the insured to hanker after *felo de se*. With many of our companies it is a dead letter; a form, copied from forms in use in England; but almost as much a relic of barbarism as the former English statute under which a person committing suicide had to be buried by the roadside with a stake driven through his body, while his estate became escheated to the Crown. But whatever may be the system of an insurance company, litigation is, in all respects, its worst policy. In flagrant instances a compromise can usually be effected that would be cheaper than a lawsuit. Already, indeed, some companies propose to make the clause inoperative after the policy has run a certain length of time, and it is probable that before long they will "reform it altogether."

### JAPANESE HOSPITALITY.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Considerable surprise is expressed in England at the promptness and cordiality with which the Duke of Edinburgh was received by the Mikado of Japan, and no less perplexity and indignation at the refusal of the Majesty of China to grant his Royal Highness an interview. The conduct of the sovereigns is contrasted in a tone that once more shows the determination of English writers to consider these two Oriental empires from the same stand-point. The fact is, that there is not the slightest similarity either in the character of the people or the principles of their Government. The exclusiveness of China is a policy which has existed for hundreds of centuries, while that of Japan is of comparatively recent origin. The natural temper of the Chinese—at least of those in authority—is suspicious, reserved, and selfish. That of the Japanese is confiding, open, and generous. Foreigners have only themselves to blame for their rigorous exclusion during a period of more than two hundred years from these flourishing islands. Their first visits were welcomed with delight, and, under the teachings of Francis Xavier and his followers, the simple inhabitants were rapidly embracing the Christian faith, when the politico-religious intrigues of the Dutch and Portuguese threatened the security of the throne and destroyed the tranquillity of the entire nation. So flagrant were the crimes of the contending colonists that Christianity presently became the synonym, in the apprehension of the native rulers, of every species of disorder, treachery, and cruelty. Their expulsion was simply an act of self-preservation on the part of the Japanese Government.

Subsequent events, from reign to reign, did little to soften the bitterness of this conviction. The occasional visits of English, French, and Russian ships were almost invariably accompanied by barbarous brutalities, and it was not until the expedition of Commodore Perry, whose attitude towards the islanders was as courteous and considerate as it was dignified and firm, that their hostility to foreigners was in any degree abated. Since that period the Government has consistently displayed its willingness to enter gradually into communication with the outside world. Japan is not free from internal troubles, and the jealousy of certain powerful nobles is still an obstacle to the accomplishment of the desired result. But at no time has there been anything in the behavior of the leading officials at variance with the hospitality just now extended to the English prince.

### GEN. GRANT PROMOTING MORALITY.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

The Springfield *Republican* finds a violent contrast in the appointment of Mr. George H. Butler as Consul-General to British India, and General Grant's saying that he might have felt insulted by a proposal to reveal privately the financial policy of the administration, "had it come from any other but a person like Fisk. But coming from a man so destitute of moral character, I didn't think it worth noticing." Butler having been an intimate friend and follower of Mr. Fisk, the *Republican* thinks the two must be on a level in respect of moral character, so that if Fisk could not give an insult, Butler ought not to be made a Consul-General. Our Springfield contemporary is apparently not aware that, previous to being appointed a Consul-General Mr. Butler had broken off with Mr. Fisk so far that he had, on Friday, Oct. 22, given evidence very damaging to him in the suit of Orlando W. Joslyn. If, then, Mr. Butler's moral character has suffered in the estimation of the moralists of Springfield, from his intimacy with Mr. Fisk, ought they not to regard it as perfectly restored by his turning against his bosom friend, and doing him such harm as the law allows? And is not Mr. Butler's appointment as Consul-General at Calcutta to be esteemed as the most appropriate means which General Grant could now employ for expressing his condemnation of Mr. Fisk's destitution of moral character, and his approval of Mr. Butler's honest efforts to vindicate his own good reputation by putting Fisk down?

We trust that the Springfield philosophers will now study this subject more deeply and comprehensively. They will thus in time come to understand that the interests of morality have really gained very much by the appointment of Mr. Butler, and that it has added a new laurel to the many previously gained by General Grant since he became President.

### FATHER HYACINTHE.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The eloquent ex-Carmelite has at length been allowed to enjoy the quiet which he desires, now that the storm of curiosity occasioned by his arrival has abated. He has already been here long enough to disappoint the expectations of Protestants that they might find in him either a proselyte or an instrument for advertising their peculiar modes of belief, and long enough, we may add, to be disabused of any illusion which he may himself have had that he might find allies among the Catholic clergy in the United States, on account of the separation between Church and State in this country. In no other country, perhaps, is what is called in France "ultramontanism" so universal. Our Catholic clergy out-pope the Pope himself. There are no Romanists at Rome who are more devoted than they are to Papal supremacy. In France the storm with which the famous letter of Father Hyacinthe threatened the Roman Church was very quickly dispelled. M. Gaillardet writes to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* that not only have the bishops who had been credited with an intention of defending the ex-Carmelite before the Council protested against such "complicity with apostacy," but his programme has been repudiated by the Bishop of Sura himself, whose last book in favor of the Gallican Church has been as harshly treated by the Ultramontanist bishops as the "subversive ideas" of Father Hyacinthe. Meanwhile, in his isolated position, Father Hyacinthe will have ample opportunities, during his American tour, for impartially examining the practical results of some of his theories.

### GRANT AND HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, DENT.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

President Grant is reported to have said, in a conversation with Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, on Wednesday, that "while he was on good personal relations with Judge Dent, he nevertheless felt bound by public duty to oppose his election and desire the success of Alcorn." In August last he had addressed Judge Dent a letter advising him not to connect himself with the conservative movement against the party now supporting Alcorn, the former being, he said, the enemies of the administration and Government. Moreover, he had seen a published telegram representing Dent as having said that the President sustained him as a candidate for Governor of Mississippi. This statement he had enclosed to the Judge, asking if the latter had been correctly reported. No reply had as yet been received; but it is manifest that the President is getting tired of brothers-in-law. He cannot let them take his name in vain, either in financial or in political speculations. He feels "bound by public duty," not by private relationship.

### TREES.

*From the Saturday Review.*

It has been remarked as curious that flowers form by no means so favorite a subject with painters as trees; and the fact is one which at first sight we should not perhaps altogether expect. Brilliancy of coloring is a quality which a painter, above all men, must be disposed to appreciate; and while trees are clad in a nearly uniform sober green, flowers will furnish examples of all kinds of tenderness and exquisiteness, from the melting hues of the rose to the pure white of the lily of the valley, or the delicate purple of the petunia. And indeed most men who take an interest in vegetation of any kind care more for flowers than for trees; they will get much more pleasure of a direct kind from their geraniums and rose-beds than from their shrubberies. But the painter is an exception. He will mark every gradation of light and color on the trunk of a pine far more readily than he will look at the finest garden flower in the world.

The reason for this fact, which at first appears singular, is in reality very simple. It is that trees as a whole are much more noble objects, more worthy to be known, than flowers as a whole: and the painter, who studies the matter more deeply than ordinary men, is perfectly aware of this fact. Flowers carry nearly all their splendor on the outside; and this again is in great numbers of instances mainly the creation of man. Few of our garden and hot-house flowers do not owe their most obvious beauty to assiduous care and cultivation. Trees, on the other hand, have an intrinsic grandeur and stability; they do not lean on us, they are not dependent on us; they are in a certain sense our rivals, and in some countries successful rivals, that in their vigorous growth extrude man from the field. And since a painter, if he is to be anything of a painter, must likewise be something of a poet, and must discern and shadow forth the inner life as well as the outer form of things, a good painter will find that trees are much more to his purpose than flowers. Not that there is not a certain charm in seeing a flower like the rose put off something of its original wildness and hardiness, in order, by its increased color and fragrance, to contribute more to the delight of man. But this process must not be carried too far, or else the flower becomes a monstrosity; and even if this point be not reached, it is easy to draw out the sensuous pleasure to such an extent that the poetical and reflective pleasure is annihilated. It is a fine remark of Mr. Ruskin, and illustrates the distinction we have been laying down, that though he had often seen some Alpine flower, which he names, in great brilliancy of coloring, he never felt its true excellence till he saw it faded and torn, but still living, on the borders of a desolate glacier.

This excellence of a strong independent life, which is the exception among flowers, is the rule among trees. There is no tree which painters delight more in painting than the pine; and why? A pine is not a remarkably beautiful tree: it is somewhat stiff and prim, especially in its younger years; for picturesqueness of contour it falls far below the oak and the elm. But the pine, more than any other tree, wages a systematic warfare against the adverse forces of nature; it contends against them, not singly, but in serried phalanxes; requiring little nourishment, making little display, it lives, and lives by union. This is what gives the Norwegian forests their power over the imagination; in this they perhaps surpass an Italian landscape as much as the Italian landscape surpasses them in beauty. Yet when birches are mingled with the pine forests, the two together have real beauty, and a charm that belongs to neither separately—the harmony of strength and grace, of firmness and flexibility. Nowhere have we seen this more perfectly than in the forests that skirt the road from Christiania to Bergen; the rolling masses of foliage descend continuously from the ridges to the valleys, their outline indiscernible, and fading into a kind of blue haze. The intermixture of trees is seldom so close as here; but wherever seen it is noticed and remembered instinctively, especially in the early spring, when the emerald green of the birch stands out against the dark masses behind.

Next to the Scandinavian countries, Syria and Tyrol are the parts of Europe most renowned for their pine forests. They are, however, relatively less conspicuous to the traveller in those countries, on account of the greater prominence of the other features of the landscape; and we believe, also, their timber is not reckoned so good. Yet even Norway yields to Canada, whose interminable forests are the great reservoir from which timber is imported to England. The pines of Europe are seldom of any great size; but it is said that there are, or were lately, some in Thuringia that attained the marvellous height of three hundred feet, an altitude (if true) almost rivalling the Wellingtonians of California. In England we have long ceased to have any large forests, whether of pine or other trees, to boast of. And though Dartmoor Forest, the Peak Forest, and other such places are popularly supposed to have been once what the name at present indicates, this appears to be a misapprehension; the word forest, like the word wood, meant originally nothing more than a tract of wild untilled country. Certainly it is difficult to imagine any large growth of trees of any kind on the barren limestone upland to which the name of the Peak Forest is given. Yet there can be no doubt that the trees have been very much thinned all over England in the last two or three centuries. For example, it is a tradition of the older inhabitants that the valley of Troutbeck in Westmoreland, now comparatively bare, was once a continuous forest.

It is, however, the sassiduous cultivation which has prevented us from having in England any woods comparable in size even to those of Germany, that has rendered our individual trees as a rule so much larger in growth than those of the Continent. There are few parts of England that have not some park conspicuous for the magnitude of its oaks, its elms, or its beeches. Of oaks we have measured one near Albury, in Surrey, which at five feet from the ground measured nearly twenty-nine feet in circumference. In Windsor Park is a beech of yet larger dimensions; and we remember one on the Barle in Somersetshire from whose massive trunk sprang four separate branches, each equal in size to an ordinary tree. This last, unless we are mistaken, grew in a farmyard. It is, however, neither oaks, nor elms, nor beeches, that have the largest girth of any English tree, but yews. Yews like that at Abercdw in Radnorshire, or that at Darley in Derbyshire, when once seen, will never be forgotten, from their huge size, their picturesque, battered, venerable look. There is no tree that has more attracted the attention of poets. There are few to whom the description in *Rokeby* of that weird and gloomy grove on the Greta will not occur; nor are Wordsworth's lines less celebrated on

——"that fraternal four of Borrowdale
Joined in one solemn and capacious grove;
Huge trunks! and each particular trunk the growth
Of intertwisted fibres serpentine,
Upcoiling and inveterately convolved,
Nor uninformed with phantasy, and looks
That threaten the profane."

We hear of yews in Scotland upwards of fifty-six feet in circumference. The yew is perhaps the only tree that up to extreme old age grows constantly and incontestably more striking in appearance: for though there is no tree that does not improve as it grows to maturity, while there are many to which a certain appearance of antiquity is becoming, yet a decrepit oak or elm has lost more by the decay and fall of its branches than it has gained by the venerableness of its trunk. With a yew the reverse is the case.

The part of the Continent that, of all within our knowledge, has the most stately deciduous trees, is Holstein. This comes from a circumstance which has no doubt partly caused the fine growth of trees in England—namely, the persistent rainiess of the climate. By the numerous lakes of Holstein, and sloping down to the sea, are beech groves superior to any in the whole of Germany. It is curious, by the way, why the beech is so rare a tree in Norway. We cannot call to mind a single specimen of it, though planes and other not hardy trees are by no means rare near Christiania.

The oak, the elm, and the beech are the unquestioned monarchs of all English vegetation. The yew in a way stands by itself, as being so much rarer and so much more singular a tree. These trees alone have individual grandeur, and a grandeur which is not antagonistic to, but rather contains, beauty. We have never been able to understand the dictum of Mr. Ruskin, that the oak is the least graceful of trees. The curves in the boughs of a well-grown oak are no doubt separately less beautiful than those of an ash or beech; but they have a harmony which more than redeems their individual defect: they suit well with one another. The only ugly trees in England (and those not by their own fault) are pollard willows. The step from oaks and beeches to the finest of our common garden-trees, such as sycamores and acacias, is a step downwards; it is the step from the grandeur of nature to the symmetry of art; and yet we may make the change not without a sense of pleasure. Certainly there will be some to whom a single yew rooted in the rock, a single oak bearing on its bark the records of ten centuries, will be worth twenty acacias or a hundred planes. But yet what an exquisite tree is, for instance, the sycamore. It is the most architectural of trees; the boughs spread in horizontal layers, the leaves are like the fretting on some lofty column of a cathedral, the bark is like chased silver. There are some in the grounds of St. John's, Cambridge, with which, in the spring, before their leaves are eaten away and marred, no single fault could be found. And so here and there we may see an old acacia in which the contrast between the small delicate leaves and the black rugged bark is as striking as anything in vegetation. Then there is one fruit tree, the pear, in which the graceful curve of the laden boughs is not always as much noticed as it might be.

It is an amusing employment to detect the differences between different kinds of trees in winter and early spring, before the leaves are out. The contour of the branches is then most visible, and in some trees—the ash particularly—this is no small advantage. Without its leaves, and at a distance even with its leaves, a large ash is sometimes curiously like an oak. Again, the long black buds of the beech, the round red ones of the lime, the flowery roughness of those of the elm, and the fuzzy balls that hang from the plane—the tree so ill-used by London smoke and fog—are all characteristic. Interesting, too, it is to examine the law by which the buds spring out along the twig of any particular tree. In some each bud is precisely at the opposite side of the twig from the last bud; in some it goes a third of the way round, so that every third bud is on the same side of the twig; in some each bud goes two-fifths of the way round, so that every fifth bud is on the same side of the twig; in some, three-eighths of the way round; and in some, five-thirteenths. These fractions are connected by a curious mathematical relation, which will easily be seen; every fraction is formed from the two preceding fractions by adding, separately, their numerators and denominators. As an illustration of our meaning, if the buds on a twig of the currant tree were connected by a spiral line running round the twig, it would be found that every eighth bud would be on precisely the same side of the twig, and that between two such buds there would be three coils of the spiral.

Lastly, to the poet or philosopher there are interesting inquiries suggested by trees—unanswerable, it is true, and *therefore* poetic or philosophic. They have what the Germans call *menschliche verhältnisse*—human relations. They sleep, for unquestionably their leafless state is asleep; and it is connected with our nightly sleep through the link of the hibernating animals. They have sexual functions; have they also feeling? The pollen that floats through the air may be a means of communication between them. They can discern from a distance, for a tree will push its roots across a ditch when the soil on the other side of the ditch is better for it than its own. And, to connect all these facts, it is known that animals and vegetables are at their outset identical. There are minute living organisms which at different periods of their existence belong now to the animal, now to the vegetable, order. They are animalcules with pink eyespots, thrown off by the plant; then again they reunite with themselves, and with the plant of which they are a portion. But this would lead us into provinces in which now we cannot intrude further.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—PROFESSOR JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., Commences his Popular Lectures, Illustrated with the OXY-HYDROGEN LIGHT, FRENCH MANIKINS, etc., In CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock, continuing every evening, closing Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9. Two Private Lectures to Ladies, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, Nov. 3 and 6, at 3 o'clock. Two Lectures to Gentlemen, Saturday and Tuesday Evenings, Nov. 6 and 9. Admission—Course six lectures, $1; to each lecture, 25c. To be had at the Hall; Trumpler's, 926 Chesnut street; and Dr. McClintock's Office, 823 Race street. 10 27 5t

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. The classes for instruction for 1869-70 will be organized the first week in November, in the following branches:—Penmanship, by Prof. J. W. SHOEMAKER; French, JEAN B. SUE; German, Prof. J. M. HABEL; Elocution, Prof. RUFUS ADAMS; and Music, Prof. JOHN BOWER. Terms, to members only, One Dollar for twenty lessons. Application for admission to be made at the rooms. 10 23 thstu3t

☞ CAUTION TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PHILADELPHIA.—Some swindlers are going round the city, telling the Merchants that GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY will not be published this year, for the purpose of swindling the business men. GOPSILL'S CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES are now in course of preparation, and will be issued as usual. No money received in advance under any consideration. ISAAC COSTA, Compiler, No. 201 S. FIFTH Street, Corner of Walnut. 10 26 tu th s 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 303 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant. Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870. Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date. On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment. Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next. 10 8t21 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. We have for sale a small amount of the (7) seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Jersey Railroad Company. This loan is for $1,000,000, and secured by first mortgage upon the road from Glassboro to Cape May, being thus amply secured. This Company is in a very flourishing condition, paying dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and its stock is selling at 125 per cent. (@62½). These Bonds have the advantage of registry, thereby providing against loss by theft. We can recommend these Bonds with the greatest confidence, and will give any further information as to them, on application. GAW, BACON & CO., 10 26 6t No. 315 WALNUT Street.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 24 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. GEO. W. LEHMAN, 10 23 9t Secretary.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 245

☞ REMOVAL. THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY Commenced business at its NEW OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 12 1m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1627 WALNUT St. 1 29

☞ MORNING GLORY. It is an admitted fact that the MORNING GLORY BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON, 10 6 1m4p Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

## WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES. MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIES.—E. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc. PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown. CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clerets and Sauterne Wines. GIN.—"Meder Swan." BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 3p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

## FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad, BEARING INTEREST At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency, PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district. For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 9 4 t12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South THIRD Street, 6 11 5 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES, N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 6 5 t12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN, BANKERS, NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc. Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26 5

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2]

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE. Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London. B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit 1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET. NOVEMBER COUPONS AND CITY WARRANTS 10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 9 PHILADELPHIA

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

DREXEL & CO. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828. WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS. G. W. RUSSELL, NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 23 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

## MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM, NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET. OPEN THIS DAY, 10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2 50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices. 40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1 50 per yard; reduced from $2. 16 PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4 50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value. Also, a full stock of all kinds of RIBBONS, SILKS, HATS, FRAMES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC. ETC., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WEYL & ROSENHEIM, 10 18 1m NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

## GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION. GENTS' FURNISHING STORE. MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line. The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order. Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift. UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents. Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge. Polite Salesladies in attendance. A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. 9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. 11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' NOVELTIES. J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 5 27 3rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

## DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest price for cash. 12 4 6

M. MARSHALL, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES, Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St. 10 21 thstu3m


## LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4 65, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4756, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4820, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$8000, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & OBERGE, 9 9 thstu6t No. 315 WALNUT Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON. EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 365

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—Richard Johnson, nineteen years old, residing at No. 1836 Master street, had an ankle broken on Thursday by having it caught in the wheel of a wagon at Ridge avenue and Coates street.

—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon William Kelly, aged 35 years, residing at No. 5 Beck street, was run over, at Crown and Vine streets, by a car of the Race and Vine Streets Railway Company, and had his right leg fractured. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—A stable, belonging to Hugh Stringer, a milkman, in Alder street, below Thompson, was destroyed by fire last night about half-past ten o'clock. Two horses, which were in the stable, were rescued with considerable difficulty. Loss about $500.

—A hearing in the case of the persons arrested on the charge of assaulting Patrick Marley, with intent to kill, was to take place yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr. The prosecutor was present, with his counsel, but the defendants not appearing, their recognizances were forfeited. Their names are Owen McCartney, Patrick Rafferty, and John and Patrick Kenan.

—During this week Revenue Officer Hause and Assistant Assessors Griffiths, Johnson, and others, made four raids in the Richmond district, and captured eight stills that were in full operation. While the officers were operating yesterday, a crowd collected, and an attempt was made to take a captured still from them. Stones were thrown, and Assistant Assessor Williams was severely hurt. The officers finally got away with the articles they had seized.

—The annual meeting of the Grand Section Cadets of Temperance, was held last evening in the hall, Ninth street and Girard avenue. Reports were received from the retiring officers, all of which were ordered to be entered on the minutes. A committee was then appointed to revise the Constitution and By-laws of the Grand and Subordinate Sections. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—G. P., William Davis; G. V. P., Charles S. Massey; G. A., B. F. Dennison; G. T., Jacob Potter; G. C., Richard Twelves; G. G., C. F. Gretzinger; G. W., H. Lyndall. An adjournment then took place until the last week in November.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 125¼.

—General Grant and family returned to Washington yesterday.

—Ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland, is lying at Elmore dying.

—Several charred bodies have been found on the wreck of the Stonewall.

—The total revenue receipts to date, since June 30, amount to just $60,964,790.

—Admiral Farragut is recovering, and will leave Chicago for the East on Monday.

—The corner-stone of the new Roosevelt Hospital, in New York, was laid yesterday.

—Of the Stonewall's passengers, two hundred and fifty in number, only sixty were saved.

—It is asserted that the reports of the injury by frost to the Kentucky tobacco crop are exaggerated.

—General Butterfield will hold his position as Assistant Treasurer in New York until a successor is appointed.

—A decision in the case of the Cuban privateer Hornet will be rendered, at Wilmington, N. C., to-day at noon.

—At the Agricultural Fair, at Lynchburg, Va., yesterday, William O. McCorkle was stabbed to death by one Max Sumpter.

—Archibald Douglas, a desperado, was shot and fatally injured by another rough named Thomas Jackson, in New York, last night.

—A commission is sitting at Cairo to determine the jurisdiction of the Suez Canal. The American Government was not represented.

—Agnes Paschall, mother of Judge Paschall, and one of the last pensioned widows of Revolutionary soldiers, died recently in Georgia.

### Foreign Affairs.

—Mr. Peabody's health is slightly improving.

—Spanish ecclesiastical estimates are to be reduced thirty per cent.

—Ludolf Camphausen has been appointed Minister of Finance of Prussia.

—It is probable that the Duke of Genoa will be finally selected as King of Spain.

—United States Minister Jay has been attending the sessions of the Hungarian Diet at Pesth.

—The insurrection in Dalmatia turns out to be far more serious than it was suspected of being.

—A meeting of the leaders of the several political parties at Madrid recently ended in a general rupture.

—A rumor is going the rounds in Europe that Russia has intimated to Turkey that Austrian troops should not be allowed to pass through her dominions.

## THE NEW DOMINION.

### Reconstruction in the Cabinet—Important Despatch from Earl Granville.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The New Dominion Cabinet has been reconstructed as follows:—Premier and Minister of Justice, Sir John McDonald, K. C. B.; Minister of Militia, Sir George Cartier, Bart.; Minister of Finance, Sir Francis Hincks, C. B. K., C. M. G.; Minister of Customs, Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B.; Minister of Public Works, Hon. H. L. Langevir, C. B., Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. C. Durkin; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Peter Mitchell; Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, John R. Benson; Secretary of State for the Provinces, Hon. John Howe; Secretary of State for Canada, Hon. Alexander Morris; Postmaster-General, Hon. Alexander Campbell; Receiver-General, Hon. Edward Kenney; President of the Council, Hon. J. C. Chapais.

Of these thirteen Cabinet officers, five are filled from Ontario, and are Representatives, and four are Representatives from Quebec, two from New Brunswick, and two from Nova Scotia.

A copy of a very important despatch from Earl Granville to Governor Musgrave, regarding the confederation of British Columbia with Canada, has just been communicated to Sir John Young. The Colonial Secretary says that New Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory are to be united to Canada. Her Majesty's Government is of opinion that British Columbia should also be united with the Dominion.

Regarding the advantages to be derived from such union, Earl Granville says:—"Her Majesty's Government anticipates that the interests of the provinces of British North America will be more advanced, and that it will better enable the wealth, credit, and intelligence of the whole to be brought to bear on every part, than by encouraging each in the contracted policy of taking care of itself, possibly at the expense of its neighbor. Most especially is this true in the case of internal transit.

"It is evident that the establisment of a British line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is more feasible by the operations of a single Government, responsible for its progress to both shores of the continent, than by a bargain negotiated between two separate and, perhaps, in some respects, rival governments and egislatures.

"Her Majesty's Government is aware that the distance between Ottawa and Victoria presents a real difficulty in the way of immediate union, but that very difficulty will not be without advantage if it renders every communication indispensable, and forces onward the operations which are to complete it. It appears far better to accept it as a temporary drawback in the advantages of union than wait for those obstacles to be encountered hereafter more intractable, which are sure to spring up after the neglected opportunity."

The despatch also authorizes Governor Musgrove to communicate with Sir John Young, or take such steps as can be constitutionally taken for promoting the favorable consideration of the question. It also says that the Constitution of British Columbia will oblige the Government to enter personally on many questions, such as the condition of the Indian tribes and the future position of the Government, with which, in case of negotiations between two responsible governments, he would not be bound to concern himself.

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.

### No More Sacred Opera Bouffe.

It is said to be the intention of those clergymen who have recently left this port to attend the Œcumenical Council, to bring to its attention the reform of the present abuses in regard to *opera bouffe* music in churches. To tell the truth, the clergy here have hitherto been very tolerant of Offenbach. While he was confined to the stage they said nothing about him; when he walked into the church choir they said little. Of late he has monopolized weddings, and no nuptials were complete without some of the "lascivious trances" of *Geneviève* or *Barbe Bleue* being extracted and interpreted upon the organ. This, I grant, would have been very hard for the preachers to endure. When a clergyman wishes to preach in a theatre, he negotiates with the lessee, and don't pray for a private box, meaning to steal a march upon the audience and harangue them during the performance. Offenbach has not followed this upright example. He has sneaked into the tabernacle, and mingled the melodies of *La Perichole* and *Boulotte* with the voice of prayer and the accents of the benediction. Perhaps one of the results of the Œcumenical Council will be a knowledge of what good church music consists of. Henry Ward Beecher hit the bull's-eye in this respect. You hear no *opera-bouffe*risms at Plymouth Church, except in so far as Henry-Ward-Beecherisms may be so described, and you do hear congregational singing something like a Boston jubilee considerably toned down.

### Pere Hyacinthe and his Dictionaries.

At last accounts Father Hyacinthe was hard at work on his English dictionaries, of which he has been provided with a very excellent supply. His linguistic attainments already comprise Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spanish, in addition to his native French. Whether or no he is anxious to preach in English has not yet transpired, but that he is anxious to learn the language is very evident. The seclusion that he insists upon in his room at the Fifth Avenue is as rigid as though he were in a private house, and it is only just to Mr. Darling, the proprietor, to acknowledge that he does everything to maintain the exclusion that the holy father so evidently desires.

The friends of the late

### Paul Spofford

have for the last day or two been busy over their breakfast tables scandalizing his memory and retailing anecdotes which do not present him in a very dignified or lovable light. Mr. Spofford answered the conditions which describe the proverbial wise man—he understood the art of keeping money as well as that of getting it. His funeral is to take place to-morrow from his late residence in Fourteenth street. So well did he understand the art of keeping his money that he grudged even charity, and the severe memory in which he long held one of his partners for having subscribed one thousand dollars for a charitable purpose still forms a topic for anecdote with those who well remember the circumstance. His notorious penuriousness was the cause of jokes being frequently played upon him, the "mub" of which was the vexation of soul he experienced in being obliged to pay wine bills which would have been ruinous to a poor man, but were in reality trifles to a man of his fortune.

ALI BABA.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### Mad'lle Patti's First Concert.

It is very seldom, indeed, that so large and brilliant an audience as that of last night is assembled at a concert entertainment. The beauty, fashion, and musical culture of Philadelphia were out in full force, and the auditorium of the Academy of Music presented an appearance in the highest degree complimentary to the artist who was the chief attraction. Mad'lle Carlotta Patti, when she appeared here six years ago, made a very decided impression on the best judges of music. By many she was thought to be much superior to her sister Adelina in the qualities of her voice, and it was expected that when her powers were fully matured she would be one of the very finest singers before the public. Since then she has had the advantages of training in the best schools and before the most critical audiences in Europe, and she came back to us a more finished artist than before, and with all her vocal resources developed to their utmost capacity. Mad'lle Patti's voice lacks the delightful sympathetic qualities that made her sister Adelina so popular, but she has a wider range and a more brilliant execution than that charming little singer at the time she bade farewell to the United States. Mad'lle Carlotta Patti has a pure, sweet, and remarkably flexible soprano voice of wide range, but somewhat deficient in power. She has it under perfect control, and executes the most brilliant and difficult passages with the most perfect ease. The selections which she sang last night—a cavatina from *Linda*, a waltz composed for her by Mr. Theodore Ritter, and the duet from *L'Elisire d'Amore*—were well calculated to display all these qualities to the best advantage. The brilliancy of her execution, however, did not altogether compensate for her unsympathetic style, and the enthusiasm of the audience visibly cooled as the entertainment advanced. The audience felt, too, that, as the chief attraction of the evening, three airs in a long programme was rather less than Mad'lle Patti's legitimate share, and her refusal to respond to an encore served to increase the indifference of her hearers.

Mr. Theodore Ritter established himself at once as a pianist of very superior accomplishments, and in every way worthy of the high reputation he enjoys in Europe. He has more sympathy with his instrument than most performers, and his playing was one of the most enjoyable features of the entertainment.

Mr. Pnme is a fine violinist, and in his execution of an *Adagio et Rondo*, by Vieuxtemps, excited a hearty encore, to which he responded with a brilliant piece of execution that brought down a storm of applause.

Signor Ronconi, although no longer a young man, is still a remarkable artist, and it is always a pleasure to hear him. He does not appear to the same advantage in concert as in opera, but his singing of the *Largo al Factotum*, and in the duet from *L'Elisire d'Amore* was worthy of all the applause it received. Herr Herrmanns was in good voice, but he appeared to be laboring under a disposition to somnolence, and his vocalization was too expressionless to excite much enthusiasm. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Dietrich, was excellent, and it gave an admirable support to the singers, and also rendered in good style the overture to *Maritana* and the coronation march from *Le Prophete*. Two of Steinway's grand pianos were used, a large one of superior power and tone for the performances of Mr. Ritter, and the smaller one for an accompaniment to the voices. These were both magnificent instruments, and under the hands of such a fine performer as Mr. Ritter, their superior qualities were shown to the best advantage.

### The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Haunted Down* will be performed for the last time this evening, with the nautical drama of *Black-eyed Susan* as an afterpiece. This is a first-rate Saturday night bill, and, as it will introduce the entire company, there ought to be a crowded house.

On Monday Tom Taylor's play of *The Unequal Match* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will conclude his engagement this afternoon with *Hamlet*. This evening a romantic drama entitled *Time and the Hour* will be produced, with the drama of *The Peep Show Man* as an afterpiece. On Monday Miss Lucille Western will appear in *East Lynne*.

AT THE ARCH *All's Well That Ends Well* will be performed for the last time this evening, with the drama of *The Smuggler's Retreat* as an afterpiece.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mad'lle Carlotta Patti will give her second and last concert this evening, assisted by Messrs. Ronconi, Ritter, Prume, Habelmann, and Herrmanns, with a grand orchestra.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh street, below Arch, the entire troupe will appear this evening in a first-rate minstrel performance. This combination is very strong, and the entertainments given are up to a high mark of excellence.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an excellent programme will be presented this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at the Academy of Music this afternoon.

HERRMANN will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday and every evening next week, with a programme of entirely new tricks. Herrmann is a remarkable performer, and the skill with which he executes the most seemingly impossible feats excites the wonder and admiration of the beholder.

THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES, by Mr. William L. Dennis, ought to attract large audiences. The first of the series will be given on Tuesday evening at the Assembly Building, when Mr. Dennis will discourse humorously on "Dr. Dips of Poneyville."

DR. JAMES MCCLINTOCK will lecture next week at Concert Hall on popular physiology, anatomy, and hygeine. These lectures will be both entertaining and instructive, and the course ought to be largely attended.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6 28 | MOON RISES.....0 59
SUN SETS.....4 59 | HIGH WATER.....11 12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philsdelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, NewYork, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque Hero, Goudy, Bremen, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tunis, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Claymont, Robertson, 36 hours from Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Thompson, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr H. J. Conner, Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sonny Boat, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr Eva Belle, Bassett, from Boston.
Schr E. Davis, Weeks, from Boston.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, from Boston.
Schr Pathway, Haley, from Boston.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr Louisa Fraser, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr F. Gray, Lakeman, from Boston.
Schr Elizabeth Anna, Greene, from Boston.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gilford, from Boston.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Boston.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, from Portsmouth.
Schr T. J. Trafton, Talpey, from Portsmouth.
Schr A. Haro, Snourds, from Providence.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Laidlam, from Providence.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, from Providence.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from Providence.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Parsons, from Newburyport.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Babbitt, from Dighton.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Taunton.
Schr M. Vasser, Jr., Christie from Fall River.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 30.—Eleven boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Nannie and Maggie, with timber to Nicolson Paving Co.
E. L. Pontelwait, M. B. Hicks, and Four Boys, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Mary E. Strine, Frank and Jennie, John and Annie, and S. M. Crane, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Senator, and Mary Ickhoff, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
J. R. Herns, with lumber, for Schuylkill.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 29.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Louis Royer, with hay, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Minnie Reppliер; Alvin Clark; Yuba; Alpha; Harvey Wright; Fannie Goddard; and Wm. Norman, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah—J. Stoddard, Mr. B. Greene, two children, and nurse, Mrs. Prendergrast, two daughters, and son, J. L. Anderson, S. W. Miller, Jr., O. W. Whitaker, R. J. Moses and wife, A. Erieson, A. Harper, W. A. Leech, Peter Wise, J. Winpenny, Jane Tobersham, Robert Reynolds, John Gilbert, R. H. Dunn.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 29.—The steamship Ann Kennedy, Capt. J. U. Parker, left Norfolk on the 27th inst., at 11:45 P. M., bound to Boston. Her beam broke down, and after several hours spent in repairs, the chief engineer judged it safe to proceed with about five pounds of steam, and made the Delaware Breakwater at 5 P. M. on the 28th, without assistance and everything safe. Much credit is due her officers for the skill displayed in bringing the vessel safely in.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston A. M. yesterday.

Barque Lochee, Wade, from Gloucester, Eng., 224 ult. for Philadelphia, was spoken 22d inst. lat. 44 40, long. 61 23.

Brig Edith Hall, Snow, hence, at Savannah 25th inst.

Brig Catawba, Havener, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 25th inst.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, from Havana, at Matanzas 19th inst.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 28th inst.

Brig Capreira, Blanchard, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst., and sailed again next day.

Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 27th inst.

Schr G. S. Adams, Baker; Lottie Wells, Wells; M. P. Smith, Grace; and A. Falkenburg, Tirrell, hence, at Boston 27th inst.

Schr R. G. Whilden, Fennimore, cleared at Boston 27th inst. for Lanesville, to load for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Can Buoy marking the south point of Goat Island, Newport harbor, before reported out of place, still remains in that position, half a mile from its proper moorings.

The channel known as Cumberland Channel, entrance to Fernandina Harbor, having been recently buoyed out, the following gives the bearings and courses, viz:—

Sea Buoy, perpendicular stripes, Second Class Can. Bearings—South Point Cumberland Island, Southwest half West; Amelia Island Lighthouse, South half East; Dungeness House, Northwest half West. Course to Spit Buoy, Southwest by West.

Spit Buoy, red, Third Class Iron Nun. Bearings—South Point Cumberland Island, Southwest; Dungeness House, Northwest; Fort Clinch Flagstaff, South. Course to Fifty Cent Shoal Buoy, Southwest by South.

Fifty Cent Shoal Buoy, Third Class Iron Nun. Bearings—South Point of Cumberland Island, West Northwest; Fort Clinch Flagstaff, South Southeast three-quarters East.

Vessels entering this channel, when in five fathoms water, should bring the Sea Buoy to bear Southwest, and steer for it, passing on either hand.

## MARRIED.

ECKFELDT—LATCH.—On the 28th instant, by the Rev. David Spencer, JACOB B. ECKFELDT, of Haverford, Delaware county, Pa., to JANETTE R., daughter of Francis H. Latch, Esq., of Roxboro, Philadelphia. No cards.

## DIED.

DAVIDSON.—On Saturday, October 30, SARAH, widow of Nathan Davidson, aged 87 years.

DAVIS.—On the 28th instant, LAURA LOUISA, daughter of John and Rebecca M. Davis, aged 2 years 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Mill street, near Branchtown, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

DUNCAN.—On the 27th instant, RACHEL A. DUNCAN, the wife of Richard B. Duncan, in the 46th year of her age, the daughter of Walter and Christiana Baldwin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 204 Columbia avenue, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

FERGUSON.—On the 25th instant, Mr. CHARLES M. FERGUSON, aged 49 years.

His relatives and friends, and Joseph Lodge, No. 61, K. of P., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son No. 547 Aramingo street, Nineteenth ward, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GUNZER.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, EMMA DALLAS, wife of John C. Gunzer, and daughter of Christiana and the late Thomas Graham, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, S. E. corner of Tenth and Wharton streets, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Ground.

LEWIS.—On the 30th instant, THOMAS LEWIS, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Bridgewater, Bucks county, Pa. Take 7½ or 10:15 cars at Kensington Depot, for Schenck's Station.

MILLER.—On the 27th instant, MARY R., daughter of Ralph R. and Georgianna Miller, aged 10 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends, also the Teachers and Scholars of Sunday and Weekday Schools, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No 1230 S. Fourth street, on Sunday at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

WALTERS.—On the 26th instant, Mr. HENRY WALTERS, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the Shipwrights' Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 329 Allen street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.


MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE,

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

E. S. EARLEY

10 23 thsturp

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Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, at 80c., $1, $1 10, $1 75, and $1 25, splendid quality.
Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, regular made, $1 35 and upwards, superb English fabric.
Ladies' Merino Drawers, $1, $1 25, and upwards, excellent quality.
Misses' Merino Vests, 30, 32, 35, 38, and 40c., very cheap.
Misses' Merino Vests, full, regular made, all sizes, 50c., a bargain.
Misses' Merino Drawers, all prices.
Merino Suits for Boys and Misses.
Boys' Merino Vests, 75, 85, and 90c., very good quality.
Boys' Merino Vests, regular made, $1, $1 25, $1 50, exceedingly low, very fine English fabric.
Men's Merino Shirts, 95c., $1, and upwards; also, the celebrated Enfield make, all sizes, $1 25, together with CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S NORFOLK and NEW BRUNSWICK, and other celebrated makes in Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

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Ladies' Hose, splendid quality, 25c.
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Best Iron Frame, full, regular, 40c., selling everywhere for 45c.
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MEN'S EXTRA ENGLISH SUPER STOUT HALF-HOSE, 31c., SELLING EVERYWHERE FOR 37½c.; STILL BETTER, 37½ and 40c.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' extra length; also, a splendid assortment of Ladies' FLEECED, WOOLLEN, MERINO, and FANCY STOCKINGS.
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POLITICAL.

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For Sheriff,
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FOR LEGISLATURE.
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HIRAM MATTHEWS.
Second District,
JACOB HUGHENER.
Third District,
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LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN H. HUBBS, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN H. HUBBS, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

SARAH M. HUBBS, Administratrix,
No. 1543 N. TWELFTH Street,
Or to her Attorney,
JOHN ROBERTS,
10 26 5t No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS F. MAHER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of B. SHARKEY, Esq., administrator of the Estate of THOMAS F. MAHER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, November 3, A. D. 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of Bernard Sharkey, Esq., No. 619 WALNUT Street, Lindwick Buildings, Room No. 13, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 29 stuth5t*

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY.—PATTI!

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that the unrivalled Concert Vocalist, Miss CARLOTTA PATTI

will make her first appearance here (since her return from Europe) in

TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
29th and 30th October, at 8 o'clock.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by RONCONI, RITTER, PRUME, HABELMANN, and JOSEPH HERRMANNS,

WITH GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director.....Mr. DIETRICH
Accompanist.....G. W. COLB
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; Proscenium Boxes, $15; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A few rows in the Family Circle will be reserved at $1 (including reserved seats.)

Steinway's Pianos used at all the Patti Concerts.

The Sale of Seats will commence this morning, at C. W. A. Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, also at the Academy of Music. 10 24 2t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERRMANN,
PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
REFINED ILLUSIONS,
DELIGHTFUL MYSTERY,
FEATS OF MODERN MAGIC.

Will make his reappearance on

MONDAY EVENING, November 1,

And every night during the week, with a programme ENTIRELY NEW, NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.

Invented by himself, expressly to signalize his return to this hemisphere.

NO APPLIANC

# Evening Telegraph

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*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.


## *OUR UNIVERSITY AND OTHER UNIVERSITIES.*

THE reason why the great colleges of Europe are so far in advance of our colleges is doubtless attributable to the fact that they enjoy a greater amount of popular sympathy than ours do. The reason why they enjoy such sympathy is because they can command it. The history of every successful college, either in this country or abroad, will show that its success is due to a faithful fulfilment of reciprocal obligations between the public on the one hand and the college on the other. No college, be it never so well endowed, can meet the constantly increasing demands of education without a steady increase of revenue, and no public will consent to be a source of revenue to a college if the fruits of former outlays be trifling or insignificant. Education, like everything else, is a matter of business. We contribute year after year to enrich and strengthen a good bank, because we have confidence in its directors and believe it to be an advantage to ourselves and the community in general; we support a good college for precisely the same reason. A very modest capital will be sufficient foundation for a safe bank, provided always that business is transacted within the limits of the capital, and every promise to pay be promptly honored; and a very modest endowment will be sufficient for a foundation for a safe college, provided brains are behind it and every promissory note of education be promptly taken up. The reason why so many American colleges have failed to attain the end which their establishment looked to, is because these reciprocal duties have never been faithfully observed. With three or four notable exceptions, our public has regarded all collegiate enterprises with distrust or, what is still worse, cold indifference; and, in their turn, these colleges have found themselves free from the sympathetic and watchful eyes of the public, and dependent, to a great degree, upon fees of tuition. What else could come of such unnatural relations than abortive universities, inefficient in their discipline and injurious to their alumni? We need not go out of Pennsylvania to prove that our system of college education is in need of a speedy and thorough reform. Our State is a wilderness of half endowed, half supported, and half operative universities, some of which have been struggling for bare existence these hundred years. So far as the fault lies with our people, we think it should be acknowledged and corrected. An opportunity is now about to present itself which may, and we hope will, inaugurate a new state of things.

The friends of the University of Pennsylvania are again about to urge its claims before Councils, with some reasonable prospect of success. We earnestly hope that the vote on both sides will be more intelligently cast than the vote in June. We submit that those by whom a decision so fraught with interest to every Philadelphian is to be finally rendered, should investigate for themselves as to the merit and efficiency of the college which demands this favor at their hands, and so cast conscientious ballots for or against the measure. We would not be sorry to see the vote deferred until after the college examinations in December, to which, as we understand, the public is invited. To attend these examinations should be the fixed purpose of every member of Select Council who is in doubt how to give his voice and influence in the Almshouse purchase, and the purpose, as well, of every citizen who desires to see our University firmly and rightfully established. The public is invited freely, and the public ought to go. In justice to the college and in justice to ourselves we should make ourselves fully acquainted with the internal discipline of an institution which educates, or ought to educate, our children. If the University of Pennsylvania is solid and useful, we cannot understand why it should not receive the needful help it asks; if it is anything else, surely nothing is easier than to prove it in the way we have stated. We urge upon our citizens this plain duty. If we have indeed and in truth a University of Pennsylvania, no sacrifice is too great to cherish and protect it; if we have not, it is high time we had, and the sooner we make one the better.

## *ANOTHER SITE FOR A HOUSE OF CORRECTION.*

IT is reported that a joint committee of the two branches of Councils has recently visited a farm of two hundred acres, located near Holmesburg, which they are strongly inclined to recommend as a cheap and proper site for the proposed House of Correction. Years have been consumed in vain efforts to obtain a property which could command the approval of the City Fathers, and it is high time that a decision was reached. Heretofore the earnest appeals of scores of Grand Juries and the remonstrances of courts have exercised such a slight influence that taxpayers have been reluctantly forced to the disagreeable conclusion that they must be perpetually victimized by idle and criminal classes, and that Philadelphia must forever maintain the unenviable distinction of being the bummer's paradise. For years the invitation has gone forth to the world:—Come hither, thieves and able-bodied loafers; the Quaker City will feed, clothe, and house you well, without ever requiring from you a particle of labor, or inflicting any punishment more serious than incarceration among a horde of companions as worthless as yourselves. With enough of territory within her legal boundaries to form a good-sized German principality, she cannot find a spot of ground large enough to furnish a work-shop for her vagabonds, and her rogues and idlers will be forever relieved from the necessity of honest exertion by the incapacity of her Councils to agree on the momentous question of a site for the House of Correction. If the present Councils are at last really in earnest, let them not stand upon the order of their action, but act at once, buy a site, and erect the necessary buildings as quickly as masons and carpenters can put them up.

## *THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.*

INCREASED doubt has been thrown around the final decision of the vexed question of who is the legally-elected District Attorney of Philadelphia, by the allegations contained in the petition presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions in behalf of Furman Sheppard, on Friday. It is asserted that Judge Brewster forgot or neglected to add to Sheppard's vote the thirty-six votes of naturalized citizens who testified that they would have sustained the Democratic candidates if they had not wrongfully been deprived of the right of suffrage, and that other manifest errors in the count of votes made in the decision amount in the aggregate to seventy-six, so that, under this reasoning, Sheppard is duly elected by a majority of forty-four, even if the correctness of all the principles enunciated by the majority of the Court is acknowledged. We presume that the truth of these allegations will be tested at the hearing which is to take place to-day. If well founded, the whole question will be resolved into one of arithmetic, and any ready reckoner can demonstrate by irresistible figures that Mr. Sheppard is justly entitled to the District Attorneyship. If this is really the true state of the case, we presume that the mere fact of Mr. Gibbons having been sworn into office will not prevent the conclusion of this comedy of judicial errors by the reinstatement of his predecessor.

## *ANOTHER DEMAND ON THE NEW DOMINION.*

THE people of the New Dominion, who find their present confederation difficult to manage, are admonished by the British Government that it deems other consolidations desirable, and that it will be contented with nothing less than the union of the whole line of the British possessions in North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, under one colonial organization. Two reasons for this policy are assigned:—First, that it will promote the success of the favorite British project of a connected railway line across this continent; and second, that it would save the British home office the trouble of acting on perplexing questions about the Indian tribes and Government accounts. In this matter, as in all others, British statesmen make the interest of the mother country paramount to the well-being of the colonists, and they do not hesitate to burden the latter with oppressive taxation or endless annoyances, if they can gratify English ambition or pander to English avarice. It is not yet known how the people of Canada will relish the new demand, but there can be little doubt that it will increase the prevailing discontent and the craving for independence.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ O V E R C O A T S.

WITH SPECIAL CARE AND REGARD TO STYLE,
WE HAVE MANUFACTURED OUR
FIRST STOCK OF
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COLORINGS AND MIXTURES,
WITH
SILK FACINGS AND VELVET COLLARS,
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
10 26 Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE MEDICAL CLASS of the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, to express their feelings in relation to the death of one of their number, CHARLES A. YOUNG, of Ohio, Mr. CHARLES SHAFFNER was called to the Chair, Mr. SAMUEL D. RISLEY appointed Secretary, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty, in His wise dispensation, to remove from our midst our friend and fellow-student, CHARLES A. YOUNG;

Resolved, That although but a short time among us, his social qualities, scholarly attainments, and devotion to science were sufficiently apparent to all, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his friends in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his friends, and that they be published in the daily papers of this city and in the county where he resided.

J. W. CHAUNCEY,
A. W. McCOY,
J. L. McLAINE,
B. R. MICHEL,
S. C. SCHWARZ. } Committee.

1t

☞ PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., has the pleasure to announce a course of four lectures, entitled the "PONEYVILLE LECTURES," the first of which will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, November 2, 1869, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS (large hall). Subject—"Dr. Dipps of Poneyville."

TUESDAY, Nov. 9.—"Our Church and Congregation."
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.—"Social Fossils."
TUESDAY, Nov. 23.—"Mrs. Wiggins and her Party."

Tickets for the course, with secured seats.....$2 00
Single lecture, with secured seat..... 75
Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be had at Trumpler's music store. 10 28

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE CHURCH OF THE CRUCIFIXION will be held in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, on Sunday Evening, 31st inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.

Rt. Rev. Bishop STEVENS, D. D., will preside, and make an address.

Addresses will also be delivered by Rev. Dr. NEWTON, the Rev. ALBRA R. ADELEIGH, and the Rector in charge of the Mission, who will give a short account of the work of the past year.

A collection in aid of the cause will be taken up

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The first of a series of sermons to young men on Sabbath Evening. Subject—"The strength of Young Men.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. Dr. WILLIAM E. SCHENCK is expected to preach in this church on next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN'S), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, is open for Divine Service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, will occupy the pulpit until the return of the Pastor.

Strangers and all others are cordially invited to attend. 9 25 s6t*

☞ NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH, REV. WILLIAM H. THORNE, Pastor.—Usual services To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall N. E. corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Seats free. Entrance on Broad street. 10 23 s5t

☞ REV. HENRY G. WESTON, D. D., OF Crozer Seminary, will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening, at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT, west of Eighteenth street. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach in WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and ELBERT Streets, Sabbath, 10½ A.M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER FRANKLIN and WOOD Streets, Rev. J. H. KUMMER.—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH AND OXFORD Streets, Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, Rev. J. W. FRAMBES; 7½, "Luther's Bible Weapon."

☞ SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown.—Rev. ISAAC T. HARTLEY, of New York, will preach To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ A SERMON MEMORIAL OF THE REV. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., will be preached by the Rev. Dr. LEEDS, of Grace Church, Baltimore, in CHRIST CHURCH, on To-morrow (Sunday) Morning, Oct. 31.

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—Rev. O. MAURICE WINES, of Brookline, Mass., will preach in this Church To-morrow, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. C. H. PAYNE, of Arch Street, at 10½. Pastor, 7½. Strangers invited.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. W. HUMPHYS To-morrow at 10½ A. M.; Rev. C. H. PAYNE, at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

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## "IS IT HONEST?"

Manufacturers of Shuttle or Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, who make this class of machines only, would have the public believe that the shuttle stitch alone can or ought to be used in the various industries in which the Sewing Machine is employed. Let us examine with how much reason, truth, or honesty they seek to force this conviction, and what methods they employ.

They claim that the shuttle-stitch is "alike on both sides" of the material.

*It is true* that the shuttle stitch *can be made* "alike on both sides" of *thick cloth or leather* by expert operators, but that this stitch forms a perfect seam "alike on both sides" of thin material *is not true*, as every Sewing Machine operator knows.

They claim "economy of thread" for the shuttle-stitch.

*It is true* that the quantity of thread contained in a given length of seam is less than is contained in the same length of seam sewed with the Grover & Baker stitch; *it is also true* that from four to six inches of thread is *wasted* at *each end* of every shuttle-stitch seam, short or long, in order to secure the ends, and an equal or greater quantity of thread is *wasted* at the end of each bobbin. It is also true that a large amount of time is *wasted* in fastening the ends of seams by hand, in rewinding the thread on little bobbins every half hour, and readjusting the machine and work after every interruption.

They claim that the shuttle-stitch will not "rip or ravel."

*It is true* that it is difficult to remove a shuttle stitch seam, although it is very desirable sometimes to do so, but *it is equally true* that the shuttle stitch *will rip* out in wear if the seam is cut or broken or the ends left unfastened.

Not satisfied with claiming for their machines al the merits they possess, as well as many which they do not possess, these manufacturers wilfully misrepresent the Grover & Baker Stitch (their great rival), and unblushingly publish false statements in regard to it and the machines making it.

They say that the Grover & Baker stitch wastes thread; that the seam is insecure and will unravel; and that the stitch is only fit for embroidering.

Now, they know, and every one of the *two hundred thousand* users of the Grover & Baker stitch machines knows, that there is not any *thread wasted* in making the Grover & Baker stitch; that the thread used by this stitch enters into the material, and no more is used than is necessary to make the seam strong and elastic; that the amount of thread thus used in ordinary seams is not more than is used *and wasted* by the shuttle stitch—in short seams it is less. There is no time wasted in fastening ends of thread, nor in winding bobbins, in making the Grover & Baker stitch, nor in adjusting the machine and after frequent and vexatious interruptions, as threads are fed to the machine directly from the reels, and there is no necessity for once stopping the machine during the process of working up two spools of thread, of whatever size.

They know, and every one of the two hundred thousand users of the Grover & Baker stitch machines knows, that the Grover & Baker stitch *will not rip* or ravel in wear, that the seam may be cut at every sixth stitch, and still remain firm, but that, if required, the seam, or any part of it, can be removed with facility.

They know, also, that the Grover & Baker stitch machine is capable of doing the largest range of family sewing, from the very finest to the coarsest, that the work it does is more elastic, more durable, and more beautiful than work done by shuttle-stitch machines, as attested by the numerous prizes awarded for it at exhibitions and fairs throughout the civilized world, in competition with the work of the shuttle stitch; and that the capacity of the Grover & Baker Machine for executing the most beautiful embroidery is an additional quality, and a branch of machine sewing in which it stands without a rival.

For many purposes the shuttle stitch machines answer well, and, for such purposes, they are excellent machines. They are well adapted for manufacturing thick and heavy materials, not subject to much stitching, and that do not require to be washed and ironed. This stitch being inelastic, is not adapted for dress or cloak-making, or family sewing. For these purposes it is generally conceded that the Grover & Baker stitch is the best.

The still more extensive use of the Grover & Baker stitch machines for family sewing is especially desirable for the two following reasons:—First, The articles manufactured by this stitch will wear longer than those made with the shuttle stitch, as the seam outlasts the garment; and hence the use of the Grover & Baker stitch on articles that are to be washed and ironed will prove an incalculable saving to the country. Second, The many difficulties and annoyances experienced by women, not expert operators in adjusting the intricate machinery necessary to form the shuttle stitch, have a tendency to weaken the faith in the general usefulness of Sewing Machines, and discourage their employment in the household. The great simplicity of the Grover & Baker stitch machines especially fits them for use in families; while, to the skilled operator, they offer the widest field for the most elaborate ornamental and fancy work.

Parties interested in shuttle-stitch machines only, may be disposed to question the soundness of these views; but if the public who desire to purchase Sewing Machines will use the proper means to ascertain for themselves, by actual test, which of the two stitches is best adapted for their purpose, and not be misled by the statements of interested parties, and if that purpose is family sewing, they will not select the shuttle stitch.—*Church Union.*

## CITY ITEMS.

OUR PRICES FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' *Fall Clothing guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed all purchasers in every respect, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.*
STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP *of our Ready-made Garments superior to any stock of Ready-made Goods in Philadelphia.*
ALSO, CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of Goods in the Piece, to be made up to order in the best and finest manner.*
*Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

THE GHOST OF KING SOLOMON, if the Spiritualists could raise it, would admit that there *is* something "new under the sun." PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is thoroughly original. There has been nothing like it since time began. It is the only transparent and harmless fluid in existence that will restore the natura color to grey hair, without discoloring the skin.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements exclusively our own, covered by TEN PATENTS. Prices from $60 to $900. The oldest and largest manufactory in the world. 45,000 instruments now in use. For Catalogues and Price Lists, address Buffalo, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill., or S. T. GORDON, New York, JAMES BELLAK, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

LATEST STYLES.—
FUR BEAVER. ENGLISH PALETOTS. BLUE AND BLACK.
CHINCHILLA. ENGLISH PALETOTS. BLUE, BROWN, BLACK.
CARR'S FINISHED MELTONS. ENGLISH PALETOTS. BROWN, DRAB, SLATE.
ASTRACHAN. ENGLISH PALETOTS. BROWN AND BLACK.
CZARINE BEAVER. ENGLISH PALETOTS. DAHLIA, BLUE, BROWN, AND BLACK.
READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER, AT
7 CHARLES STOKES', No. 324 CHESNUT STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

ALL THE standard acting plays as performed at the theatres, or for private entertainment, can be obtained at PETER ABEL'S LITERARY CURIOSITY SHOP, No. 121 S. Seventh street.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS and readers will do well to take notice of the advertisements in this paper of Alfred C. Marien, Agent of the New York Waterproofing and Preserving Company. All persons necessarily exposed to wet weather, especially Policemen, Firemen, and Letter Carriers, cannot invest a small sum more sensibly than by having their garments made waterproof, for in our opinion they will protect their health and secure comfort by so doing. The Horse Blankets so prepared are invaluable to those who are careful of their horses.

LINDA; OR, THE YOUNG PILOT OF THE BELLE CREOLE. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. With a Biography of the Author. An Entire New Edition of the Complete Works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Those who admire prose fiction of a high order will receive with satisfaction the announcement that T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, are now publishing a new and complete edition of all the novels and writings of the late Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Unfortunately, this lady, whose natural intelligence and talents had been improved by the highest culture, and who moved in the first circles of society, first in her native Massachusetts and finally in the South, died in the maturity of her powers—her writings remaining as a memorial of her worth. Into some of her novels she introduced incidents of her own childhood and womanhood.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston, and by druggists generally.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—List of Ironstone China Dinner Set for $10, containing—
12 DINNER PLATES.
12 SOUP PLATES.
12 BREAKFAST, DESSERT, OR TEA PLATES.
1 COVERED SOUP TUREEN.
2 COVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
2 UNCOVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
1 COVERED BUTTER DISH, WITH DRAINER.
1 PICKLE SHELL.
5 MEAT DISHES, ASSORTED SIZES.
12 SAUCE PLATES.
1 WATER PITCHER.
1 SAUCE TUREEN AND STAND.
12 TEACUPS (UNHANDLED) AND 12 SAUCERS.
The above set, best quality White Stone China, for $10. Orders by mail promptly attended to. KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—List of Ironstone China Dinner Set for $18, containing:—
12 DINNER PLATES.
12 SOUP PLATES.
12 BREAKFAST, DESSERT OR TEA PLATES.
12 SAUCE PLATES.
1 OVAL SOUP TUREEN STAND AND LADLE.
1 OVAL SAUCE TUREEN STAND AND LADLE.
1 SAUCE BOAT.
4 OVAL COVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
2 UNCOVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
3 MEAT DISHES, ASSORTED SIZES.
1 SALAD OR FRUIT BOWL.
1 COVERED BUTTER DISH, WITH DRAINER.
1 PICKLE SHELL.
1 WATER PITCHER.
12 TEA CUPS (WITH HANDLES), AND
12 SAUCERS.
All the above pieces best quality White Stone China for $18, packed free of charge.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—
NOW OPENING,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS, VIENNA, ENGLISH, AND BOHEMIAN FANCY GOODS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
GLOVE, JEWEL, AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
"BRONZES," "SWISS CARVED WOOD,"
"PARIAN," "JARDINIERS,"
"MAJOLICA," "CARD STANDS," ETC.,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW GOODS,
NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,
RANGING IN PRICE
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE MOST EXPENSIVE.
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT SEREET.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.
We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.
THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.
Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO., No. 333 N. Second street.

**Great Inducements**
*to Buy*
*GREAT OVERCOATS,*
*at*
*GREAT OAK HALL.*
*We have*
*THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT*
(3000 now in Stock and more coming)
*and*
*THE NEWEST AND BEST STYLES*
(72 different styles of Overcoats Alone)
*and*
*THE LOWEST PRICES,*
(lower than last year, and, as usual, lower than elsewhere this year),
*at*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN'S*
*CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,*
*The Largest and Most Popular in the State,*
*SIXTH and MARKET Streets.*
*Call and examine our Overcoat Price List and see all the SPLENDID ALL-WOOL TEXTURES we have made up.*

## DIED.

(For additional Deaths see third page.)
LEECH.—On Friday evening, October 29, Mr. WILLIAM F. LEECH.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2012 Walnut street, on Tuesday afternoon, November 2, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. *

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

**C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**WATCH CASES,**
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
**WATCHES,**
**No. 13 South SIXTH Street.**
8 1 mws rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila. a 10 9 1mrp*

DRY GOODS.

**IRISH POPLINS.**
**IRISH POPLINS.**
OPENED THIS MORNING,
**2000 Yards of Irish Poplins.**
Equal to Pim Bros'., at $2 per yard, in all the choice shades. Also,
5000 yards at $1 50 per yard, worth $2.
These goods are worthy the attention of the ladies, as they are less than gold cost, at
**GEORGE D. WISHAM'S**
CHEAP STORE,
No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

ELEGANT SILK-FACED POPLINS.
ELEGANT RICH PLAID POPLINS.
Elegant Empress Wool Poplins, only 75 cents.
In fact, the largest stock of FINE DRESS GOODS will be found at
**GEORGE D. WISHAM'S**
ONE-PRICE STORE,
No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
OPENED THIS MORNING,
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1 50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1 75.
HEAVY AND RICH AT $2.
The best $2 Black Silk in the city. Admitted by all to be the cheapest Black Silk offered this Fall.
Also, a full line of pure LYONS BLACK SILKS, up to $6 per yard, at
**GEORGE D. WISHAM'S**
SILK STORE,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

DEMONSTRATION IN
VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS
Handsome Silk Finish at 75, 87c., $1, and $1 25.
Lyons Silk Finish, equal to Ponson's.
Velvet, wide, at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS YET OFFERED.
ALL THE ABOVE AT
**GEORGE D. WISHAM'S**
CHEAP STORE,
**No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,**
10 30 1t PHILADELPHIA.

**EXTRAORDINARY**
**REDUCTION**
**IN PRICES OF**
**DRY GOODS.**
**RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,**
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
**Extraordinary Bargains**
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.
**ONE PRICE**
**AND NO DEVIATION.**
**RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,**
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
One case large Double Cord French Silk Epinglines, $2.
One case French Lustrous Silk Poplins, at $1 50, $1 75, and $2.
One case French Wool Poplins, 62½ cents.
One case French Wool Poplins, 75 cents.
Two cases Plaid Poplins, 75 cents to $1.
Forty-three pieces Black Silks, $1 75 to $5 50.
American Striped Silks cheap.
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
One case Black Wool Poplins, 62 and 75 cents.
One case Black Wool Poplins, 85 cents and $1.
One case Black Wool Poplins, $1 25 and $1 50.
Black Silk Poplins and Epinglines.
Black Velour Ottoman Poplins.
Black French Merinoes and Delaines.
Black Mohair Tamise, Alpacas, Mohairs, etc.
Black and White Striped Silks, a bargain.
Black English Crapes and Crape Veils.
Black Kid Gloves, Crape Collars, etc. etc.
**COOPER & CONARD,**
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

**J. CHAMBERS,**
No. 810 ARCH STREET.
BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

**RAPSON'S**
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,
**No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,**
10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 152 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACH-MEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 U 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

**E. R. LEE,**
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
HAS NOW IN STOCK, AT AN
**Immense Reduction,**
BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
Cheapest Black Silks ever offered.
Black Silks from Auction.
Satin-faced Black Silks.
HEAVY CORDED BLACK SILKS.
Medium Black Silks.
Black Silks a specialty.
BANKRUPT STOCK OF GLOVES,
From No. 928 Chesnut street.
Men's Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Men's Castor Gloves
Ladies' Castor and Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Men's Heavy Working Buck Mitts and Gloves.
Men's Buck Gauntlets.
Closing out at 50 cents on the dollar
Also, Merino Underwear.
Cartwright's & Warner's Merino Vests and Drawers, for ladies, children and men, from auction.
100 dozen Kid Gloves, new shades, $1 00.
"Genuine Jouvin Kid Glove."
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
10,000 yards DRESS GOODS, reduced to 31 and 37 cts.
Fine Wide Mohair Goods for Suits, 31 and 36 cents.
Fine Mohairs and Black Alpacas.
CLOSING OUT DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. 10 29 4t

**BARGAINS IN FINE BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.**
**EDWIN HALL & CO.,**
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened this morning TWO LOTS of
**FINE BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS**
**At $8 and $10 Per Yard,**
BEING MUCH BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES.
Also opened this morning, of our own importation,
FRENCH CARACULLAS,
BLACK FUR CLOTHS,
WHITE ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,
BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,
WHITE CHINCHILLA CLOTHS
Also opened this morning,
Four Lots of Velveteens, Silk Finish,
For sale very cheap, much lower than the same goods have been selling. [9 13 tuths3mrp

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK,
Laces, Linens,
White Goods,
Embroideries,
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
**STORE TO RENT**
AND
Fixtures for Sale.
**E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,**
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
10 23 stuth7trp PHILADELPHIA.

**NOW OPENING**
AT THE
**EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,**
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:
BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.
**JULIUS SICHEL,**
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

**CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,**
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslin at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
**CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,**
8 14 swtD31 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

**LYONS BLACK SILK**
VELVETS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
**J. W. THOMAS,**
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

# HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
## Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET.
# DRESS GOODS
AT
## LOWER PRICES THAN BEFORE THE WAR.
We will offer on Monday, November 1,
10 CASES OF DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING CLAN STRIPES, DOUBLE WIDTH; (10 50 stuth3)
PURE CHENE MOHAIRS, DOUBLE WIDTH;
HEAVY CHENE POPLINS, FANCY FRENCH POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,
AT 37½ CENTS, WORTH FROM 75 CENTS TO $1 00.

DRY GOODS.
**C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,**
(LATE HAMRICK & COLE).
**Special Announcement.**
SELLING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
**FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS**
At Prices that will insure their Sale by the 15th of December.
Great Bargains in
LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS, $7 50, $9, $10, $12, 15, $18.
VELVETEENS, FINISHED EQUAL TO SILK, AT $1 50, $2 50, $3, $3 50.
WE ARE DETERMINED TO RETAIN OUR REPUTATION FOR BARGAINS IN
**BLACK SILKS.**
BLACK SILKS, $1 50, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5.
SPECIAL LOT OF BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL THE NEW PLAIDS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
DRESS GOODS, 25 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT 50 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS, 31 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT 62 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS, 50 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT $1.
DRESS GOODS, 75 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT $1 50.
**C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,**
**No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,**
10 30 2t PHILADELPHIA.

**GREAT REDUCTION**
In Prices of
**LADIES' CLOAKINGS.**
DOGSKIN CLOAKINGS AT.....$3 00
CHINCHILLA " " .....$2 00 to $3 00
VELOUR BEAVER CLOAKINGS AT..$3 50 to $4 00
BLACK ASTRACHAN.....$5 00
Do. Do. .....$6 50
Do. Do. .....$10 00
Do. Do. .....$12 00
Do. Do. .....$14 00
Do. ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, ALL GRADES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
10 30 2t Above Willow.

VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS!!
Balance of Importer's stock of
PURE SILK FACE VELVETEENS,
at 85c., $1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 50, and 3.
Heavy Twilled back Velveteen, $1 50.
$3 Velveteen equal to Silk Velvet.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
All-wool Blankets, $4 25, 4 50, 5 50 to 12.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, etc.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, etc.
5000 YARDS
MERRIMACK CALICOES, 12½c.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 75c., $1, 1 12½ to 2 50.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers from 75c.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Underwear.
Great bargain in Black Alpaca Poplin, 37½c., worth 62½, cheapest ever offered.
Double warp Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 68 to $1 50.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS!
Bought early, cheapest in the city.
Water-proofs at $1, 1 25, 1 37½, 1 50, 1 62½, and 1 75.
Kid Gloves—Bankrupt stock—85c.
Muslins at our usual low prices.
**FARIES & WARNER,**
No. 223 N. NINTH STREET,
1t ABOVE RACE.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
Marseilles Counterpanes, from $3 00 to $15 00.
Jacquard, Allendale, and Honeycomb Spreads.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4 Blankets in the best makes.
Crib and Cradle Blankets in assortment.
Loom and Wash Damask Table Linens, from 50 cents to $1 00.
Barnsley Table Linen in extra widths.
30 dozen Red Bordered Huck Towels, at 12½ cts.
Barnsley Towels, extra size, of the highest quality.
**STOKES & WOOD,**
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. aw

DRY GOODS.
**JOHN BURNS,**
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY.
Nos. 245 and 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH ST.,
(Above Spruce.
ANNOUNCEMENT!
Just received, a complete assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Underwear, of the celebrated make of "Cartwright & Warner."
Cartwright & Warner's Children's Vests, in high neck, long sleeves; low neck, short sleeves.
Cartwright & Warner's Ladies' Vests, from 26 inches to 36 inches.
Cartwright & Warner's Gents' Shirts, from $2 75 up.
Cartwright & Warner's Extra Heavy six-thread Shirts.
Ladies' Vests, 75, 87½; Regular made, $1 25.
Gent's Shirts, 50, 75; Regular made, $1 50.
English Super Stout Half-Hose, 31, 37½c.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 75c., 87½c.
Ladies' extra heavy "iron frame" Hose, 37½c., 45c.
Ladies' fleecy-lined Merino and Woollen Hose.
WATER-PROOFS! FLANNELS! BLANKETS!
Canton Flannels, 12½c., up; English, 48c., up.
Ballardvale Flannels, 37½c.; 4-4 Shaker, 45c.
Red, Opera, Gray and Welsh, Flannels.
Dark black Water-proof, 100c., $1, $1 12½ to $1 75.
Gold-mixed Water-proof, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50.
One case 10-4 Blankets, $3 per pair.
One invoice 10-4 White Quilts, $1 75, cheap.
TABLE LINENS! TOWELS! NAPKINS
All-linen Towels, 12½c.; size 20x30 inches.
Fresh invoice Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. 1t

**PRICE & WOOD,**
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
Black Velveteens, a new lot, at 62½, 75, $1 15, 1 25, 1 75, 2, 2 50 and 3 25.
Black Silks, $2, 2 25, 2 50, up to $3 50 per yard.
Plaid Poplins. Stripe Poplins.
All wool Poplins. Silk and Wool Poplins, etc., etc.
Flannels, Flannels.
All Wool Domet and Shaker Flannels, very cheap.
BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
A large assortment of Blankets at $3 62, 3 87, 4 50, 5, 5 75, 6, 7 25, up to 15 per pair.
A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' Cloth, Spun Silk, and Berlin Gloves.
Gents' and Children's Gloves in Cloth, Berlin, and Spun Silks.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertings and Flouncing.
Wide Black Sash Ribbons.
Colored Sash Ribbons.
All widths Black Velvet Ribbons.
**PRICE & WOOD,**
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—300 doz. Duchess Paris Kid Gloves, real Kid, $1 per pair, cost $1 50 to import.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves.
100 doz. Joseph Kid Gloves, choice colors, $1 per pair.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES
300 dozen Ladies' Duchess Kid Gloves, real kid, at $1 per pair, cost $1 50 to import, in dark, medium and light colors. At
**PRICE & WOOD'S,**
10 31 swt4 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
**MRS. M. A. BINDER,**
NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.
Correspondence with the leading Parisian and Continental Houses enables her to receive the latest novelties direct.
Bargains opening daily in—
Black Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Laces.
Pointe Applique Laces.
Valenciennes Laces.
Pointe Collars.
Thread Collars. Lace Veils.
Pointe, Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs.
French Muslin.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap.
Alter Laces, all widths.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75c. and $1 a pair.
White Coats, Cloaks, and Dresses.
Also, elegant Trimmings, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons Buttons, etc.
Particular attention given to
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.
Satisfactory system of
DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
Sets of choice patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at reduced prices.
Roman Ties and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest styles of Jet, Gold, and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered.
Hair Bands, Combs, Nets,
Zephyr, Slippers, Cushions, and Brackets.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts. 26 stuth3

FURNITURE.
CAUTION! BEWARE!
**FURNITURE!**
THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED.
It has been a plan of certain small houses in the Furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending customers to them, and then charging the purchasers a higher price for their furniture, or else sending them an inferior article.
This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus slily recommended by those interested advisers. Messrs. Gould & Co. do not pay any commission to carpet stores, or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper, and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.
They have by honorable dealing secured the largest Furniture Trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos. 27 and 29 North SECOND Street. 10 2 1t

BEING

**A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,**

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

*The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.*

**BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.**

NUMBER CCXLVII.

**A Full and Complete Account of "The Escape of Haggerty,"**

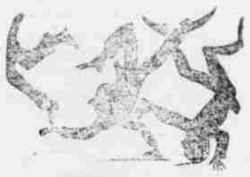
AS GIVEN BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

HE SPRINGS FROM THE PRISON VAN

over the crowd, completely turning the heads of the people by his fine act of ground and lofty tumbling. After he alights on the ground

HE MAKES GOOD TIME.

SO DOES TIPSTAVE THOMAS.

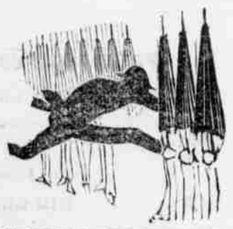


SO DO THE NEWSBOYS

AND THE BOOTBLACKS,

AND RAG, TAG, AND BOBTAIL.

As Haggerty approaches the door of the American Hotel



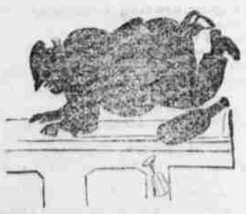
THE UMBRELLA GUARD OPENS FOR HIM,

WHICH CHANGE FRONT ON THOMAS' APPEARANCE

Rushing into the bar-room of the hotel, Haggerty

MAKES A HARLEQUINADE

as the barkeeper is making a lemonade.



THOMAS AFFECTS THE SAME, BUT FAILS.

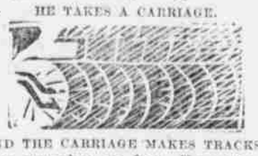
HAGGERTY KEEPS ON INTO THE KITCHEN AMONG THE COOKS,

AND THOMAS AFTER HIM, BUT TREADS ON THE DOG,

WHICH TURNS ON HIM.

HAGGERTY ON HIS WAY OUT.

HE TAKES A CARRIAGE.



AND THE CARRIAGE MAKES TRACKS.

Thomas pursuing on foot, Haggerty jumps from the vehicle and

RUSHES UP FAIRMOUNT BASIN,

and Thomas after him at a tip-staving pace. He makes a spring and

ALIGHTS ON THE STATUE OF HEBE,

to the derangement of the jets of the fountain.

FROM THENCE TO THE WIRE BRIDGE,

AND JUMPS INTO A CANAL BOAT,

and is driven out by the astonished crew. To facilitate his flight he

THROWS AWAY HIS SOCKS,

AND HIS COLLAR,

AND HIS COMB,

and finally takes refuge on a gasometer at Point Breeze,

WHERE HE IS CONFRONTED BY THOMAS,

He descends in quick time, takes passage in a coasting schooner, and keeps on until he gets "half seas over."

EACH TO HIS POST.—A good story is told with regard to a "daft" man and a somnolent congregation. Whenever any of his hearers began to "nod," the minister observed that "daft Jamie" aroused them somewhat sharply by shooting pease at them. Catching the eye of the delinquent at last, he shook his finger at him reprovingly; but "Jamie" responded, not a whit abashed, "Just gang on wi' your sermon, minister, and I'll keep the beggars wuakin'."

J. B. was a stingy old creature, eager for money, but he was a zealous member of a church, and ostentatious in his religious exercises. "John," said Catherine to her brother, "what could have made that stingy old wretch a Christian?" "I can tell you" said John: "he has read that the streets of New Jerusalem are paved with gold, and he is determined to get there."

HOW TO TAKE THE CENSUS OF THE CHILDREN OF A NEIGHBORHOOD—Employ an organ-grinder for five minutes.

## English Household Economy.

The *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* has just introduced into its columns a department called "The Exchange," whereby its subscribers may advertise such of their superfluous articles as they may wish to exchange for somebody else's superfluities. The London fashion newspaper, called *The Queen*, has long possessed such a feature, and, as we believe, no American newspaper has adopted the idea, our readers will probably be entertained by a few examples of how it is done. In a recent number of *The Queen* we find advertised, in "The Exchange" department, among numerous other things, the following:—

"I have a lovely Cephaline, in Shetland wool; also pretty mourning-cap, in same wool. Want offers, or wood for fretwork and carving. Illuminated monograms, foreign stamps, etc.—*Tertia.*"

In fact, "Tertia" will take anything. She is tired of her "lovely Cephaline" and her mourning-cap, and is ready for any new toy. But we find others like her.

"I have two gilt chignon bands, quite new, cost 12s. 6d. each, ornamented with handsome sprays and pendants at the side. I wish to exchange them for a jet necklet, bracelet, and brooch; or am open to good offers.—*Falcon.*"

"I have a small opal ring, which I should be glad to exchange for a locket or cross that could be worn in mourning (the latter not to be jet), or for one of the new-fashioned round toe-tables.—*Lily.*"

"I am wanting a pair of turquoise ear-rings, and will give in exchange a pair of real gold ones and a gilt band for chignon.—*Minor Canon's Sister.*"

"I have a very handsome pair of malachite ear-rings, solid balls. I wish gold sleeve-links in exchange.—*Spider.*"

"I want a clasp for a coral bracelet—a small round coral set in gold. Many things to offer in exchange.—*Pero Gomez.*"

"Bracelet, fine gold band, with locket for photograph in centre (very handsome). Sealskin (real) jacket, loose shape, or good offers. Many other things to offer for a very good jacket, in jewelry or lace.—*Pet (Kilburn).*"

"I have an Abyssinian gold pendant (does not open) and thick neck-chain to match. I want in exchange a small white muff, or piece of grebe trimming. I have a gold brooch and other jewelry to exchange for grebe trimming for jacket, paste buckles, rococo jewelry, or old lace.—*Bydelye.*"

"I have a pair of gold earrings: 'Don't be cross,' represented by a bee on a cross, with 'Don't' in blue-enamel letters. Also a pair of coral shoes as earrings. Wanted, a thick, plain ring, with stones. Offers this week unsatisfactory—Address 'C. G. B.,' care of Mr. Albers, Stationer, Ealing."

But the advertisements do not all refer to worn-out ornaments, some offering books, some music, and some even pet birds and other animals. One offers "Indian preserves, guava-jelly, mangoes, citron," for a "lady's silk umbrella." Another would like to get rid of a "raised crotchet antimacassar," and would take a "double-scent bottle" in exchange, but is open, however, to other offers. Another has "two and a quarter yards of embroidery, three and a half inches wide, and wants four ounces of Shetland wool." Another is eager for a sealskin jacket, and will surrender a gold bracelet for it. And so on. We have cited enough to show the notable economy of English households, and to prove that Yankees have a lesson or two to learn in rendering useless things valuable.—*Appleton's Journal.*


DRY GOODS.

**EYRE & LANDELL,**

FOURTH AND ARCH,

OPENED THIS MORNING

**Two Cases**

**MAGNIFICENT SILK-FACED**

**Corded Poplins,**

Comprising the

NEW SHADE OF GREEN,
NEW SHADE OF BLUE,
NEW SHADE OF PURPLE,
NEW SHADE OF STEEL,
NEW SHADE SULTANA,
BROWNS, MODES, ETC.

200 YARDS 4-4 SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, REDUCED TO 87½ CENTS.

BLANKETS FOR HOTELS, ETC. ETC.

BLANKETS WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS RETAIL.
BLANKETS, ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS, ALL GRADES.
BLANKETS, ALL PRICES.
BLANKETS, COLORED AND WHITE.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH THE FINEST AND LARGEST BLANKETS.
ALSO, CRADLE AND CRIB BLANKETS.

**EYRE & LANDELL,**

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

10 16 smw PHILADELPHIA.

SHAWLS.

**1869.**

**FALL TRADE.**

**ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S**

**POPULAR CORNER,**
**Eighth and Spring Garden.**

We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.

**Long and Square Paisley,**
**Long and Square Broche,**
**Long and Square Blanket,**
**Long and Square Thibet,**
**Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.**

Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

**INDIA SHAWLS.**

**GEORGE FRYER,**

**No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,**

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

**India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,**

At moderate prices. With a choice selection of

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4:45 P. M., and Bristol, 5:45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 5 stf

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENDID Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 1½ and 6 o'clock P. M.; Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 5 stf

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street. Preparation for business or colleges. 10 9 1m*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 4035 CHESNUT Street. 10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1420 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 2m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE, NO. 108 North TENTH Street.—The general introductory to the Regular Course of Lectures will be delivered at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, November 1, by Professor THOMAS C. STELLWAGEN. Students generally invited. J. H. McQUILLEN, 10 30 2t Dean.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class.

Apply to
10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY

MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

OFFICE No. 1124 WALNUT Street.
(Removed from Southeast corner Tenth and Walnut.)
SECOND HALF FALL QUARTER BEGINS NOVEMBER 15.

Pupils may begin at any time.

Chiefs of Departments—
ETTORE BALATKA, JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, WENZEL L. KOPTA, AND L. ENGELKE.
JEFFERSON E. WILLIAMS, President.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 10 20 ws8t

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT CLAYMONT, Delaware, twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Rev. J. STURGES PEARCE, Rector.

From Rev. Dr. Clemson, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont.

"My acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Pearce and his Boarding School has impressed me with his peculiar aptitude to manage boys, and make them happy in their school relations. My impression is that he is a successful teacher. "JOHN B. CLEMSON.

"Claymont, July 15, 1868."

From Rev. Charles Breck, Wilmington, Del.

"Trinity School, Claymont, has my full confidence, and most cheerfully do I recommend it as an institution combining all the refinement and cultivation of a Christian home with the most thorough discipline.

"A student in my charge, and placed there by me, improved to my entire satisfaction.

"CHARLES BRECK,
"Rector of Trinity Church.

"Wilmington, July 28, 1869."

Persons having boys whom they wish to place away from home are invited to visit this school, or to address the Rector. 10 2 swlm

BLANK BOOKS.

**BLANK BOOKS.**

**The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety**

OF

**FULL AND HALF-BOUND**

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

**Blank Book Manufactory**

OF

**JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,**

**No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,**

9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WINDOW GLASS.

**"WINDOW GLASS."**

**EVANS, SHARP & CO.,**

NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.

They are also receiving shipments of

**FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.**

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m

**LOWEST MARKET RATES.**

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
3 11 JOHN P. LEVY.
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30tf

**GIRARD TUBE WORKS.**

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [41

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR

Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of

C. J. DOUGHERTY,
D No. 120 N. NINTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $300,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s | $269,550 00 |
| 120,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,800 00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad) | 50,000 00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 211,375 00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 128,594 00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,500 00 |
| 20,000 | Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,200 00 |
| 25,000 | Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,000 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee) | 20,625 00 |
| 20,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 21,000 00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,031 25 |
| 15,000 | Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock | 15,000 00 |
| 10,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock | 11,300 00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock | 3,500 00 |
| 20,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock | 15,000 00 |
| 207,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties | 207,900 00 |
| $1,109,900 | Par. Cost, $1,093,604 26 | Market value, $1,130,325 25 |
| Real Estate | | $95,000 00 |
| Bills receivable for insurance made | | 222,166 94 |
| Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company | | 40,178 88 |
| Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3155 Estimated value | | 1,815 00 |
| Cash in bank | $116,150 08 | |
| Cash in drawer | 413 65 | 116,563 73 |
| | | $1,647,367 80 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Edmund A. Souder, |
| John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| James C. Hand, | Henry Sloan, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | William C. Ludwig, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | George G. Leiper, |
| Hugh Craig, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr., |
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| Edward Darlington, | Jacob Riegel, |
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| Edward Lafourcade, | John B. Semple, " |
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

**Franklin Fire Insurance Company**

OF PHILADELPHIA.

**Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.**

**Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13**

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000 00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS | 1,083,528 70 |
| PREMIUMS | 1,193,843 43 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. | INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000. |

**Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000**

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

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| Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales, | Gustavus S. Benson. |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

**Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.**

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

**ASSETS, $3,000,000.**

**CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.**

**MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.**

**LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.**

**OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.**

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

**ASBURY**

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thomas T. Tasker, | John M. Maris, | J. B. Lippincott, |
| Charles Spencer, | William Divine, | James Long, |
| John A. Wright, | S. Morris Wain, | James Hunter, |
| Arthur G. Coffin, | John B. McCreary. | E. H. Worne. |

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

**STRICTLY MUTUAL.**

**Provident Life and Trust Co.**

OF PHILADELPHIA.

**OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.**

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
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TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 949 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

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## OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

### Purification by Pain.

Has the reader ever known the weariness of suffering, the clouding of the inner sky, the haunting of spectral shapes, the misery of disordered laws, when nature is wrong within him, and her music is out of tune and harsh, when he is shot through with varied griefs and pains, and it seems as there were no life more in the world, save of misery—"pain, pain ever, for ever?" Then, surely, he has also known the turn of the tide, when the pain begins to abate, when the sweet sleep falls upon soul and body, when a faint hope doubtfully glimmers across the gloom! Or has he known the sudden waking from sleep and from fever at once, the consciousness that life is life, that life is the law of things, the coolness and the gladness, when the garments of pain which, like that fabled garment of Dejanira, enwrapped and ate into his being, have folded back from head and heart, and he looks out again once more new-born? It is God. This is His will, His law of life conquering the law of death. Tell me not of natural laws, as if I were ignorant of them or meant to deny them. The question is whether these laws go wheeling on of themselves in a symmetry of mathematical shapes, or whether their perfect order, their unbroken certainty of movement, is not the expression of a perfect intellect informed by a perfect heart. Law is truth: has it a soul of thought or has it not? If not, then farewell hope and love and possible perfection. But for me, I will hope on, strive on, fight with the invading unbelief; for the horror of being the sport of insensate law, the more perfect the more terrible, is hell and utter perdition. If a man tells me that science says God is not a likely being, I answer, Probably not—such as you, who have given your keen, admirable, enviable powers to the observation of outer things only, are capable of supposing Him; but that the God I mean may not be the very heart of the lovely order you see so much better than I, you have given me no reason to fear. My God may be above and beyond and in all that.

In this matter of healing, then, as in all the miracles, we find Jesus doing the works of the Father. God is our Saviour: the Son of God comes healing the sick—doing this, I repeat, before our eyes, which the Father, for His own [illegible], some of which I think I can see well [illegible]gh, does from behind the veil of His creation and its laws. The cure comes by law, [illegible] by the physician who brings the law to bear upon us; we awake, and lo! it is God the [illegible]. Every recovery is as much His work as the birth of a child; as much the work of the Father as if it had been wrought by the word of the Son before the eyes of the multitude.

### Loving Jesus.

His love to the Lord Jesus is the mark of a Christian. He stands alone, distinguished from all other beings by this single, central peculiarity, that he is one with the Son of God in flesh. Lost till Jesus became his Head to share his death with him, he is lost still but that Jesus shares His own life with him. If you could destroy Jesus, or, which comes to the same thing, if you could undo the man's connection with Him, you would destroy the man. It is this strange position of his which generates, as the special mark by which the Christian's character is to be known, a love which is like no other love. For closeness, for tenderness, for power, a Christian's love to Christ ought to be unrivalled in creation. For closeness, because there is betwixt these twain such intimacy that the one is everything to the other, and never can be for a moment shut out from confidential participation in the most sacred secret movings of the other's heart. No two ever dwelt in each other with such unbroken fellowship, soul unveiled to soul, as Jesus and the man whose life He is. For tenderness, too, because this is not an equal love, but the love of the little for the great, of the enemy disarmed and won over through the sacrifice of his wronged and offended Lord. We love Him because He began to love us when we were unlovely, and washed us clean in His own blood, and wiped away our tears of regret, and hushed our fears, and raised us out of a low pit to be His friends and brethren. Ours is the love of the lowly, indebted, and dependent. Must it not be tender? And it is strong as it is tender. If there is strength in men at all, and love is, as the people say, the strongest thing in men's hearts, then surely this must be the strongest of known loves. For it is the deepest. We love others with a part only, but Christ with the whole heart, and soul, and strength, and mind. We are attached to others only surface-wise, as it were, with a top hold that loosens and lets go when we change our countenance to go hence; but it is the very inner being, the life, which is given to Him in love. It is not so much the man who loves, as His own strong Spirit Who is entered into, and hath taken hold of, the human spirit, to draw it out Christwards in unutterable drawings of devotion. We part with this love only when we part with our soul's life, and that is, never.

### Christian Kindness.

"Be ye kind one to another." It is the command of your Father which is in heaven, fortified by the great example of His kindness to you. The command itself shows forth the kindness of Him from whom it emanates. Not satisfied with lavishing upon you all the bounties of His providence, not satisfied with drawing as near and as lovingly to you as ever He could in Jesus Christ, and giving you the crowning proof of His own kindness which the Cross supplies, He gives a solemn charge to all His children to be kind to you, and to you to be kind to them. Do you ask, "To whom is this kindness to be extended? Is it to those only who invite it, are worthy of it, will be grateful for it, may repay it?" He points in answer to His own example, and He tells you that if you would be indeed His children, you must make no exceptions, lay down no limits, but be imitators of Him who is good unto all, who maketh His sun to rise on the evil and the good, and who sendeth His rain on the just and on the unjust. Jeremy Taylor closes his great work on the "Liberty of Prophesying" in these words:—"I end with a story which I find in the Jews' book. When Abraham sat in his tent-door according to his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man stooping and leaning on his staff, weary with age and travel, coming towards him, who was an hundred years old. He received him kindly, washed his feet, provided supper, caused him to sit down, but observing that the old man ate, and prayed not, nor begged for a blessing on his food, he asked him why he did not worship the God of heaven. The old man told him that he worshipped the fire only, and acknowledged no other God. At which answer Abraham grew so zealously angry that he thrust the old man out of his tent, and exposed him to all the evils of the night and an unguarded condition. When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham and asked him who the stranger was. He replied, 'I thrust him away because he did not worship Thee.' God answered, 'I have suffered him these hundred years, although he dishonored me, and couldest thou not endure him one night when he gave thee no trouble?' Upon this Abraham fetched him back again, and gave him hospitable entertainment and wise instruction."

## SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

METHODIST.

—The Van Buren Centre (N. Y.) Church has just dedicated a $7000 meeting house.

—Concerning the vote on lay delegation, the *Methodist* says:—"Thus far we have the requisite three-fourths vote of all the conferences reported, and 131 votes to spare."

—Rev. Samuel Lucky, D. D., of East Genesee Conference, and one of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, died on the 11th instant. He was editor of the *Christian Advocate* from 1836 to 1840.

—The Central Illinois Methodist Conference has passed a resolution asking the Constitutional Convention to insert a clause into the State Constitution forbidding any grant of money or lands to be made, either directly or indirectly, to denominational schools.

—A Methodist minister in East Cambridge, Mass., had some converts who wished to be immersed. Accordingly he appointed time a few Sabbaths ago to administer the rite in Charles river. The time came, and so did the candidates, and a large congregation. But the tide was out; and, as it was thought hardly scriptural to immerse in mud, the ceremony was deferred. He had consulted his almanac, but had taken the time of New York instead of Boston for high tide.—*Ex.*

BAPTIST.

—The Baptist Theological Seminary of Chicago pays $6000 for Hengstenberg's library.

—The Baptist Bible Union held its 20th anniversary October 20. The receipts were $58,369, the expenses $61,717. The Books of Exodus, Judges, and Ruth have been revised by Dr. Hackett, Joshua and First and Second Samuel by Dr. Bliss, and nearly 100 pages of the Psalms as revised by Dr. Conant are in type.

—The Baptists of England are calling for more effort for church extension. They publish the statement that last year there were in Yorkshire county 1200 towns and villages without a Baptist church: and that, while the Independents contributed £1480 for county evangelization, the Wesleyans £4680, and the Episcopalians £8590, the Baptists gave but £274.

REFORMED.

—It is announced that Misses Mandeville and Chapin, recent graduates of the Claverack Institute, have devoted themselves to missionary work, and will depart for India about the first of October. Miss Mandeville goes out under the auspices of the First Reformed Church of the city of Hudson, and Miss Chapin under that of the Reformed Church of Claverack.

MORAVIAN.

—The statistics of the Moravian Church, just published, show 14,871 communicants, of whom 4895 are in Germany, 3208 in Great Britain, and 6767 in North America. The communicants in mission fields are not counted in, but there are 19,123 persons in their foreign mission congregations, ministered to by 305 missionaries, which gives an average of one foreign missionary to every forty-nine members at home.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Mr. L. Wheaton Allen was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in South Braintree, Mass., Oct. 13.

—Rev. J. A. Barrows, late pastor of the First Congregational Church in Exeter, N. H., will sail next month for Cesarea, in Western Turkey.

—Rev. E. G Parsons, for eighteen years pastor of the Congregational Church in Derry, N. H., has resigned. For the present he accepts the principalship of the Pinkerton Academy, in that town.

—Rev. James T. Hyde, late of Middlebury, Vt., has been elected to the Professorship of Pastoral Theology in the Chicago Theological Seminary. An Eastern friend has recently given $5000 to the seminary. There are about fifty students this year.

—At the meeting of the California Congregational Association it was stated that nine church buildings had been completed and four others commenced during the year. The churches have paid $2536 gold into the Home Missionary treasury, and the hope was expressed that California would be the first State to assume its own home mission work.

—We learn from the late report that Maine has 240 Congregational churches connected with conferences, of which 57 have pastors, 85 stated supplies, and 21 are supplied by licentiates. The total membership is 19,969, of whom 3516 are absent, and 546 were added during the year on profession. The real gain, after deducting deaths and emigration, is 174. Maine has an active Home Missionary Society, which supplied preaching at about 100 stations last year. Vermont does a similar domestic work, with 49 aided churches and 19 itinerant fields. There are reported 196 churches, with 18,593 members, of whom 3127 are absent. On profession, 866 were added, and there is a net increase of 423.

—The Orthodox Congregational denomination in Massachusetts comprises 500 churches, 80,057 communicants, and 601 ministers. Its Sunday-school attendants number 93,844, and its benevolent contributions, for 1869, amount to $300,092'80. Besides the General Association, including all the churches in the State, there are twenty-two Local Conferences included in the General Association, and each one embracing from ten to twenty churches. These hold annual sessions, continuing two days. The Forty-eighth Annual Session of the Middlesex Union of Congregational Churches was begun at Fitchburg, October 20th, at 9 o'clock A. M., and Rev. E. Loomis, of Littleton, was chosen President, and Rev. W. J. Batt, of Lominster, Secretary. The exercises consisted of addresses, sermons, reports, etc., and were of special interest. The attendance was large.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopalians of Syracuse, N. Y., have purchased for Bishop Huntington a beautiful residence in that city, at a cost of $22,500.

—The corner-stone of the Church of the Ascension, an Episcopal edifice, was late at Troy, New York, on Tuesday of last week. The church will cost $40,000, and will be erected entirely at the expense of Mr. F. W. Farnham, of that city.

—The Episcopalians hold regular preaching services in a large hall in Salt Lake City, and have a fine school with one hundred scholars, some of them the children of Mormons. They do not feel that their lives are in danger, and have recently purchased, with aid from the East, a beautiful residence and a large lot of land for $11,000.

—Bishop Cox, of Buffalo, N. Y., has a father, Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., a scholarly man, a genius, and a Presbyterian well known to fame. It happened once that this reverend father visited his son, the Bishop, and the following dialogue ensued on Sunday morning:—Bishop—"Father, you know that I would like to have you preach for me, but, then, you know our Church does not recognize your ordination, and I must keep to the order." Dr. Cox—"May God forgive me for being the father of a fool."—*Presbyterian.*

—The proposed revision of that part of the Prayer Book which includes morning and evening prayer is given in the *Protestant Churchman.* It omits in the "Declaration of Absolution," a few sentences that are in dispute; and incorporates more Scripture, taken always from the ordinary version. A prayer for missions is incorporated, and the petition for deliverance from "sudden death" become one for deliverance from "unprepared death"—a doctrinal but not rhetorical improvement. Perfect liberty is allowed in this scheme, which it is designed to make the entering wedge to a division if greater rubrical liberty is not allowed.—*Independence.*

—Week before last the *Independent* announced, that "two-thirds of the students of the General (Episcopal) Theological Seminary" of New York had "gone over to the Roman Catholics." We supposed, when we saw the statement, that the printer had changed "two or three" into "two-thirds," and that the mistake escaped the notice of the proof-reader, and we fully expected to find a correction in the next issue of the paper. But we have sought for it in vain. Such a correction would not, it is true, begin to repair the injury done by the original statement, and it was the very least that could have been demanded of the proprietors of the *Independent.* But it seems that the paper in question does not care to take trouble to correct even a misstatement as serious as this. We cannot help wondering how much the *Independent's* boasted devotion to truth and justice as the highest type of religion really amounts to. It stands up, a valiant champion of human rights, and yet tramples them under foot. It glorifies and idolizes truth in the abstract, and at the same time shelters and fosters concrete falsehoods with perfect self-complacency. It has a supreme contempt for facts, but the deepest veneration for theories.—*Hartford Churchman.*

CATHOLIC.

—We take these items of news from a letter written in Rome:—

The constructions at St. Peter's are of a most solid appearance, and look as if they were intended to last as long as the Council of Trent. Great hopes are entertained, however, that one session may conclude the labors of the Council, as the prolonged absence of the bishops would be attended with great inconvenience in the present state of nearly every part of the Christian world.

The *Osservatore Romano* has not reproduced Pere Hyacinthe's letter, but it has appeared in the *Nazione* and all the revolutionary prints, and has been welcomed by the whole sectarian press as the rallying cry of a schism. In France the feeling is one of sorrow for the fall of so eloquent a preacher, but of perfect indifference as to the chances of any injury to the Church. Men of this stamp can only injure her as long as they profess to admit her authority, and when once they renounce that they fall into the category of individuals, not leaders of schools or of men, and become perfectly innocuous even to themselves.

The letter of Pere Hyacinthe has astonished no one here who attended his sermons at St. Louis two years since, in which, although very moderate, compared to his subsequent preaching, the direction of his ideas was sufficiently apparent. The Pope said of him on his last visit to Rome, "Ecco un altroche per superbia andr a finire coi pazzi"—(there goes another whom pride will send into a madhouse). The whole chorus of revolutionary journalism in Italy is intoning a hymn of jubilation, and it only requires a letter from Garibaldi, which, no doubt, will follow shortly, to put the seal on the deplorable secession of one who might have rendered great service to the Church. I do not find, however, that any importance is attached to it here, save as respects Pere Hyacinthe himself. No individual has influence enough in France to injure the Church, and the Pere Hyacinthe, once restored to secular life and action, will be no more than Mr. Ffoulkes, or the Padre Passaglia, or any other person who rejects the authority of the Church of God speaking through Rome.

The Trappist monks of Tre Fontane have been obliged to appeal to the faithful for alms to acquire a residence for the fever season, as they have lost three Fathers, and had the whole community ill with fever in their first year of installation. They hope by degrees to reclaim the land and render it healthy, but some healthy residence to change air for, at least, most of the autumn, is absolutely necessary.

—Several of our readers may be unaware that, by order of Pius IX, important excavations are in process of execution in various districts of the Roman territory, and especially at Ostia. The laborers employed in the work are galley-slaves (*galeotti*), under the supervision of Commandant Visconti and the *surveillance* of the galley-guards. Now it will not be uninteresting to enumerate some of the compensations allowed by the directors of the Pontifical Museums to those criminals condemned to compulsory labor. They have, in the first place, a daily compensation of five *baiocchi* (about five cents). Besides that, whoever finds a bronze coin receives a reward of one cent; five cents are given for each silver coin, and fifteen cents for each gold coin. The *galeotto* who is so extremely lucky as to dig a cameo or an engraven cornelian, receives five *paoli* (half a dollar). He who comes upon a statue, if he succeeds in exhuming it without injuring it, is rewarded with a *scudo d'oro* (one dollar). Lastly, for every month of labor at the excavation, a remission of ten days is made to each galley-slave on the time he has yet to remain in "durance vile." A monsignor affirmed, some years ago in Rome, that there has never been an instance of a *galeotto* appropriating any of the relics which are the objects of their researches. More than that, not a few, at the expiration of their term of punishment, have craved permission to remain on the works on the same footing as the rest. Galley-slaves from choice! Who would ever have believed it?—*Appleton's Journal.*

UNIVERSALIST.

—The General Convention of Universalists, at its last meeting, at Buffalo, N. Y., unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That this convention reaffirms the testimony it has heretofore borne with regard to the vital importance of giving to the world the influence of this body in support of the all-important cause of Temperance, which is now so justly claiming the attention of the wise and good of all classes of the American people.

*Resolved*, That we would urge upon the Universalists of the United States the duty and necessity of working with unflagging zeal to carry forward a reform so vitally connected with the religious and moral welfare of mankind.


PIANOS.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, NOS. 1126-1128 Chesnut street.—First-class Pianos at fixed prices. Chickering & Sons, Marschall & Mittauer, Ilnne & Son. Finest new Pianos to rent.
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STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of
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LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.



SCHENCK'S COLUMN.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

"Facts are stubborn things," and it is to facts alone that it is desired to direct the attention of the readers of this article.

Many years of severe and thorough practical trial have demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt the fact that the medicines prepared by me, and known as SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, have proved extraordinarily successful in the cure of diseases of the Pulmonary organs, or what is usually termed CONSUMPTION.

I am fully aware that there are many persons whose prejudices rule them so completely that "proofs strong as Holy Writ" would fail to convince them of the efficacy of my remedies; and that there are others who, under no circumstances, could be prevailed upon to admit their merits, simply because such an admission would prove detrimental to their particular personal interests.

Fortunately for the welfare of mankind, these doubting people form a comparatively small portion of the community at large. They are to be found here and there, but, compared with the great mass of the world's population, their numbers are so small that I dismiss them, and address myself to those who are willing to listen to the dictates of reason, and who are disposed to admit the strong logic of well-established facts.

We are told almost daily that *Consumption*, the scourge of the American people, is incurable; that a man whose lungs are diseased must be given over to die; that he must abandon hope; and that the arrangement of his temporal as well as spiritual affairs should claim his earliest attention. If there were not facts as undeniable as that the sun will shine in a clear heaven at midday to controvert these random and not unfrequently harmful assertions, I should feel unwilling to take up the gage of battle against them; but, fortified with results—*facts*—which neither theory nor mere assertion can overturn, I propose to prove that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, and that the medicines I prepare—THE MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP—will, if used in strict accordance with the directions, in a majority of cases effect that which the faculty pronounces impossible—*they will cure Consumption.*

An ounce of solid fact is worth a pound of theory. Let me, therefore, present the facts connected with my own individual experience. Many years ago I was a confirmed consumptive, and, like thousands of other unfortunates, was given up to die. Eminent physicians pronounced my case a hopeless one, and told me that if I had any preparations to make for the final solemn event, that I had better make them speedily. I believed this just as confidently as did the persons who thus affectionately informed me that my days were numbered and that recovery was impossible. Still, the desire to live lingered in my bosom. I was young, and clung to life with the same tenacity that young men, and old men too, ordinarily do. I did not feel willing to abandon hope as long as a single vestige of it remained. I had full faith in the sad information conveyed to me by my physicians, but still there was a lingering belief that something could be done, though I knew not in what direction to seek for the much-desired relief.

It was at this gloomy and eventful period of my history that I first learned of the roots and herbs from which my remedies for this dreaded disease are now prepared. I procured and used them, and, to the utter amazement of all—physicians, friends, and neighbors—began to improve. My entire system commenced to undergo a complete renovation. Expectoration, which formerly had been difficult and painful, now became comparatively easy. I threw off daily large quantities of offensive yellow matter. At the same time my long-lost appetite returned. I ate freely of such food as was palatable to me, and which was at the same time nutritious and wholesome. Expectoration became less copious and less offensive; exhausting night sweats ceased; the racking and harassing cough abated; the fever broke; the pain departed; flesh planted itself on my sadly-wasted frame, and with flesh came strength and full health. From a mere skeleton I became a stout, strong, robust man and I have maintained both strength and flesh to this day. I weigh two hundred and thirty five pounds; I am blest with an appetite vouchsafed to but few men, while my digestive organs are amply equal to all the requirements of a healthful condition of my system.

Now, be it remembered, all these wonderful changes were wrought by the use of the medicines I prepare—MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP, A cure seemingly so miraculous naturally created astonishment in the minds of those who knew me. I was literally besieged on all sides. I had visitors daily who besought me to give them the remedies which had wrought the wonderful restoration and had wrested me from the very jaws of death. Letters were received by scores importuning me to impart the secret and inform the writers where the specifics for consumption could be obtained. Others, who were too weak to travel, not satisfied with writing, sent for and consulted me in regard to their cases. To all these applications I responded as I was able.

I had fully regained my health, and gratitude for the happy result prompted me to turn my attention to the science of medicine, with the hope of thereby being able to be of service to my suffering fellow-creatures. I devoted myself closely to my studies, and more especially to that branch of them relating to the terrible disease from which I had suffered so long and so much. I investigated it in all its fearful phases, in order to assure myself that my case was not an exceptional one. The closer my investigations the more satisfactory were my conclusions. I felt convinced that tens of thousands of my fellow-creatures were dying annually from consumption whose cases were not as desperate and apparently hopeless as mine had been, and I argued from this that remedies which had proven so effective with me would prove equally so with others. I prepared my medicines in a pleasant and attractive form, and announced them to the world. The results are well known. Thousands of suffering men, women, and children, who were on their way to the grave, have been cured, and are to-day living evidences of the fact that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED; and I think I may say, without arrogating to myself any more than is justly my due, that I have had as much experience in the treatment of consumption as any other person in the country, and that my success has been wonderfully great.

Let the reader remember that these are not mere fancied statements. They are positive living facts of which I am the living evidence.

There is an old adage which says, "What has been done may be done." I have been completely cured of consumption by the remedies I now offer to the public. Thousands of others have testified to similar happy results from their use, and thousands of others still might be benefitted as I have been could they but be prevailed upon to try the virtue of *The Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic,* and *Pulmonic Syrup.* All that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of their merits is a fair trial.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see me personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose I am personally at my PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, corner of Commerce, EVERY SATURDAY.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the price is five dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.



OUR NATIONAL DISEASE

What is it, and what will cure it? It is a fact that will not be controverted that Dyspepsia *is a national disease,* to be found from the Presidential mansion to the humble cottage along the marshes of the Atlantic. *Symptoms*—There are scarcely two cases of Dyspepsia alike. The symptoms vary. In one case they may be cold hands and feet, oppressive soreness and pain in the pit of the stomach, drowsiness after meals. In another, costiveness, heartburn (so called), tormenting feelings, both mental and physical. In a third, nervousness, the spirits depressed, a foreboding of evil, the mind so depressed that in some cases there is extreme melancholy, and the sufferer is led to commit suicide. In another, harassing belchings, saliva or a watery substance profusely running from the mouth, throat irritated with a dry cough, skin dry, then cold, the stools clay colored, restlessness at night, sleep easily disturbed, frightful dreams, at one time bowels constipated, then diarrhœa or dysentery, caused by foul matter in the stomach, causing apoplexy and other diseases beyond the power of human skill to control. What will cure it? By indigestion the food lies in the stomach and is decomposed by heat, etc., into a mucus; this mucus adheres to the walls of the stomach until a false membrane is formed, which paralyzes the functions of the digestive organs. To perform a cure this false *membrane* must be detached, and the stomach healed and brought back to natural tone; without effecting this, it is impossible to effect a cure, and in this mode of treatment lies Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S wonderful cures of the Dyspepsia. The Dyspepsia Pills remove the false lining, and the Pine Tree Tar Cordial heals, making a perfect cure of this dreadful disease.

THE VIRTUES OF TAR.

A very ingenious "sell" upon the Royal Society of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the furore caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of TAR WATER. Sir Charles sent a communication to the President relating the circumstances of a sailor's breaking his leg on board of the guardship at Chatham, and its perfect union and cure by an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a second letter, stating that he had forgotten to state in the former correspondence that the leg was a *wooden one!* Although this joke was a sore one for the society, it did not injure the reputation of Tar as a remedy, for its legitimate cures were so wonderful that odes were written in its praise, and the celebrated Bishop Berkely published two voluminous works describing, endorsing, and registering its virtues. From the failure of scientific men, at that period, to extract and concentrate the curative principle from the crude tar, its nauseousness caused it to fall into disuse, and its great healing powers were lost to mankind until Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart succeeded in depriving the specific of its unpleasant and cruder particles, and in his PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL offering to the afflicted all that was valuable, while the other parts were eliminated by its careful preparation. As soon as this was accomplished the remedy was again endorsed by the faculty, and the cures were such as to convert its enemies and firmly establish it as one of the greatest blessings to suffering humanity. Its success was immediate and wide-spread, and its manufacture became of great importance and a source of wealth to its reviver. A long life was spent for the welfare of mankind by Dr. Wishart in perfecting his discovery and promulgating its usefulness, and at his decease (which took place but recently) the method of preparation an the extension of its usefulness devolved upon his sons.

It cures colds and coughs with marvellous celerity, and is the only preparation which approaches to a specific. It does not cover and patch up, but eradicates disease by removing the cause, and for obstinate, long-continued catarrhs, and consequently of the incipient stages of consumption, is the only certain remedy in the pharmacopœia. It would be a waste of the reader's time to enumerate cases, for the remedy is so well known, its virtues have been so thoroughly tested, that eulogy is superfluous and reference not requisite. Not only as an internal remedy is it valuable, but *externally* it heals sores and irritations, and as a pleasant famigator in the sick room stands above all others.

Tar Cordial is an extremely potent and valuable medicine for the cure of throat and lung diseases. It combines, to a degree unknown in any other remedy, vigorous action with safety and harmlessness.

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

*Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, etc.*

CALL AT DR. WISHART'S
GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,
No. 232 North SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

And examine his file of certificates of cures, and receive the names and residences of hundreds and thousands of persons cured by his justly renowned remedies, who were once hopelessly given up to die. Hundreds of them reside in and around Philadelphia, and there is scarcely a city, town or hamlet in the United States but what contains parties who have been benefited by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Great American Dyspepsia Pills. These are facts which we can substantiate in a manner that will convince the most skeptical.

Our Physician, who will be found in attendance each day between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., will give professional aid and counsel, free of charge.

Office and Store, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.



AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Executors' Sale.
No. 1402 Spruce street—Estate of Edmund Wilcox, deceased.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FINE CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1402 Spruce street, by order of executors, the entire furniture, comprising superior walnut parlor suit, crimson reps; handsome reception chairs, walnut etagere, centre tables, pair fine French plate oval mantel mirrors, pier mirror, hall and dining-room furniture, extension table, fine cut glass, French China dinner and tea ware, plated ware, chamber furniture, wardrobes, fine hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, fine Brussels and other carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, kitchen utensils, refrigerator, etc.
The residence will be sold at 10 o'clock precisely, previous to sale of furniture. Lot 20 feet front by 80 feet deep.
Particulars in catalogues. 10 29 2t

Peremptory Sale No. 1742 Market street.
ENTIRE STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Etc., Etc.,
of U. C. Bishop, declining business.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 2, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1742 Market street, the entire stock of furniture, comprising a general assortment of sofas, tables, bookcases, cane-seat and windsor chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, settees, lounges, mattresses, cottage furniture, looking glasses, settee cushions, carpets; also, a quantity of oil cloths, shades, etc., etc.
Terms cash. Sale peremptory. 10 30 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange:—
ADDISON STREET, No. 1711—Genteel Dwelling.
BROAD (North), Nos. 217 to 225—Substantial Warehouse and Large Lot.
BROAD (South), No. 102—Modern Residence.
ARCH, No. 1128—Valuable Residence, 20 by 197.
DOCK, No. 235—Valuable Hotel.
FILBERT, No. 1207—Modern Residence.
PINE, No. 734—Modern Residence.
SECOND (North), No. 709—Valuable Store.
POPLAR, No. 1626—Valuable Residence.
BRIDGEPORT, Montgomery County—Farm, Stone Quarry and Kilns.
ELEVENTH (North), No. 316—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH and CHRISTIAN, S. W. corner—Residence and Stable.
PINE, No. 630—Store and Dwelling.
JEFFERSON, Nos. 2144 and 2146—Genteel Dwellings.
TASKER, Nos. 803 and 807—Genteel Cottages.
JUNIPER, No. 258—Genteel Dwelling.
RICHMOND, No. 424—Modern Dwelling.
EIGHTH (South), No. 1225—Valuable Building.
NECTARINE, No. 1024—Genteel Dwelling.
TWENTY-SECOND (South), No. 520—Genteel Dwelling.
DAUPHIN, West of Twenty-fifth—Building Lot.
WEST DE LANCEY PLACE, No. 2116—Modern Residence.
GROUND RENTS—$60 and $25 a year.
STOCKS.
100 shares of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Co.
40 shares Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Co.
1 shares Farmers' Western Market Co.
1 share Mercantile Library Co.
$4650 Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Co. bonds. 10 29 3t
200 shares Susquehanna Canal Company.
$700 United States 5-20 Bond, January and July.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
$2000 Susquehanna Canal Loan.
$440 do. do. Scrip.
64 shares do. do. Co
50 do. Schuylkill Navigation Preferred.
50 do. Union Canal Company.
12 do. Bank of Kentucky.
30 do. American Life Insurance Company.
Catalogues now ready. 10 30 2t

Sale No. 1111 Girard street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, CURTAINS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, CANTON CHINA, ENGRAVINGS.
On Wednesday Morning,
Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1111 Girard street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, above Chesnut street, by catalogue, comprising mahogany and oak parlor furniture, antique sofa and chairs, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, crimson satin window curtains, Canton china vases, dining-room furniture, extension table, sideboard, fine cut glass, Canton china, French china dinner and tea ware, plated ware, chamber furniture, two large mahogany wardrobes, secretary, bookcase, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, Wilton and Brussels carpets, chandeliers, fine engravings, high case clock, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, etc. 10 30 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,
November 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 26 5t
Also, by order of
MESSRS. H HENNEQUIN & CO.,
A full line of Paris black thibet and merino long shawls, in all qualities.
A full line of Paris broche open centre cashmere long shawls.
A full line of Paris broche filled centre cashmere long shawls, including some extra fine goods. 1t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC. ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 27 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 29 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 30 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1023 Catharine street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC., ETC.
On Monday Morning.
Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1023 Catharine street, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of—Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; walnut parlor furniture; large pier mirror; framed engravings; chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, etc. etc.
The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 10 29 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, embracing prime and seasonable goods of city and Eastern manufacture, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 1t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF GERMANTOWN ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, HOOP-SKIRTS AND CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock. 1t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

BY B. SCOTT JR

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

**Reopening of the Contest—The Motion for a Rehearing, and Recount of the Votes, on the Ground of a Previous Mistake.**

At 12 o'clock to-day, in the Court of Common Pleas, all the Judges being upon the bench, counsel were present to argue before the full bench the petition that has been filed for a rehearing and recount in the matter of the contested election for District Attorney, upon certain supposed errors in the count of the Judges in their judgment upon the contests, as have been already noticed in our columns.

The errors and omissions complained of are—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Naturalized vote | 36 |
| 2. Error in 8th division of 9th ward | 14 |
| 3. Error in 6th division of 17th ward | 14 |
| 4. Error in 7th division of 17th ward | 17 |
| 5. Error in 4th division of 25th ward | 26 |
| 6. Error in 16th division of 20th ward | 5 |
| Total | 112 |
| Petitioner's majority | 44 |

The petitioner, Mr. Sheppard, prays to be heard to exhibit and explain these errors, in order that the Court will re-examine and reconsider their count and judgment, and to declare the true vote.

Mr. Biddle opening the matter on behalf of the petitioner, said the object of this proceeding was not to call in question the principles upon which the court has already decided, but simply to direct their attention to certain clerical and arithmetical errors in the computation made in that judgment.

Judge Allison suggested that since a certiorari had been allowed in this case, the first question would properly be whether the Court had power to proceed with this petition.

Mr. Biddle said that this was the same term in which the judgment was given, and therefore the Court had power to review that decision.

Mr. Mann, appearing for Mr. Gibbons, here moved to dismiss the writ, first, because the record of this case was not in court, and therefore the Court were powerless to re-examine or alter it; and secondly, because the petition does not propose merely to call attention to simple clerical and arithmetical mistakes, but that its vitality consisted alone in recalling matters which were of the merits of the contests, and which have already been passed upon.

Mr. Biddle denied that this was the purpose of the proceeding, contending that it was founded solely upon three clerical and arithmetical errors and omissions. First, there was an error in the thirty-six naturalized votes, which the Court decided the respondents in the contest were entitled to, and were counted in the case of the Mayor, but omitted in the case of the District Attorney. The next was an error of 14 votes in the purging, which should have been counted, because in the taking of the testimony counsel had agreed that those unassessed voters who said that they had voted the Republican or Democratic ticket should be taken to have voted for all the candidates upon that ticket. These 14 votes cast for the Democratic ticket came under that class, and while the Court did not throw out unassessed voters of this class in other instances, yet these 14 were thrown out.

Mr. Mann denied that any such agreement was entered into.

Judge Allison said the judgment of the Court considered this matter, and decided that no such agreement between counsel should take the place of the proof of the qualifications of votes.

Mr. Biddle said that this certainly was the understanding under which counsel acted during the whole examination.

Mr. Gerhardt and Mr. Sellers gave their evidence to the same assertion, saying that had it not been, that the case would have occupied twice as much time as it had consumed.

Mr. Mann again denied this, and made an explanation.

Judge Allison said the agreement between counsel was immaterial, for the majority of the Court had decided that they were to judge of the competency of the proof of votes.

Judge Ludlow said that he had made the failure to compute according to this supposed agreement a point of his dissent.

Mr. Biddle resumed, saying that he hoped to show the Court that he was correct in his position, and maintained that he had already overcome 14 and 36 votes, making 50, and with an error of 5 admitted by the other side, there were left 13 votes to overcome.

As to the objection that the writ of certiorari was a bar to this proceeding, he thought that as the term in which the judgment was given had not yet expired, the whole matter was yet in the breasts of the judges, and the fact that one of the judges who decided the contest had, after the allowance of the writ of certiorari, sworn in the present incumbent, he thought would remove doubt on this score. To be sure, the oath was administered in the Common Pleas, but the judges of the Common Pleas were judges of the Quarter Sessions, in which this proceeding properly is, and they would judicially know what transpired in each.

Judge Allison asked when the certiorari was made returnable, and was informed that the 1st of January next was the day, it having been issued on the 19th of October.

Judge Allison said the Judges were not yet prepared to pronounce an opinion upon the legal effect of the writ of certiorari; but he was inclined to think the effect was to take the whole case out of court as it stands, though his brother Ludlow differed from this view; but counsel had better proceed to say what was to be said.

Mr. Biddle then resumed—The 36 naturalized votes, 14 in purging the Eighth division of the Ninth ward, and 5 in a recount, were admitted by the other side, and that made 55 votes for which Mr. Sheppard was to be credited by the admission of the other side. In the opinion of the Court it was said that it was the duty of the Court to save a poll where it could be done by purgation.

But in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward, he unassessed vote amounted to 61, but instead of throwing out the whole vote he threw out only 47. So in the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward, instead of throwing out the 89 unassessed votes only 65 were thrown out. This did not look like acting upon what Mr. Mann stated to be the principle, to throw out the whole unassessed vote, but was rather like acting upon what was understood to be the agreement of counsel at the examination.

With the 55 votes admitted and the 13 left to be overcome, the facts thus exhibited must throw a decided majority in favor of Mr. Sheppard, for the lowest error mentioned in either of the purgations amounted to 14. He thought this was not a matter for argument but for simple presentation to the Court.

Mr. Mann replied that, admitting the fifty-five votes, thirteen were left as Mr. Gibbons' majority, and the petitioner as to these asked the Court to retrace their steps, and restore the votes that they had already decided should be thrown out, and then Mr. Sheppard would be elected by 44 majority. It was confessed that the decree was correct, if Judge Brewster did not compute the unassessed vote, but if he did compute the unassessed vote he made a mistake in his figures, and Mr. Sheppard was entitled to a seat. And it only amounted to an assertion that the decision of the Court did not tally with the claims of the contestants.

The only question was whether the Court intended to count the unassessed vote; and the majority of the judges had decided that the unassessed vote was not to be counted, upon which Judge Ludlow read a dissenting opinion saying that they should be counted.

The petitioner had no standing here unless he asked the court to revise their count and allow these unassessed votes to be included in the computation. And this petition was based solely upon the allegation that there was an agreement that when a man had said he voted a ticket he should be taken to have voted the whole ticket, and that agreement had been violated, and the court did not observe it.

The understanding between counsel was entirely different, and it was hard to conceive how a difference could have arisen as to its character. If the petition was to be the guide for the action of the Court, then everything that the contestants claimed would have to be allowed, and Mr. Gibbons' majority would be increased by hundreds. The Court had, however, rejected the theory of the respondents of counting the unassessed vote, and refused to count it. The computations of both sides were, of course, subject to the correction of the Court.

Judge Ludlow said that as this was not his decree that was to be reviewed, he was sitting merely as an advisory member of the Court.

Mr. Mann resumed by saying that the petitioner had, before the contest was fairly concluded, rushed into Court with a writ of certiorari, then he discontinued that writ and took out a second, which removed the record from this court, and there was no power left here to alter that record. But if the court should discover any error in the computation, he should be glad to have it exposed.

At the close of our report the discussion had not been concluded.

**Summing Up for Gibbons.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sheppard return | 1275 |
| Error in Thirteenth division Nineteenth ward | 7 |
| Error in First ward | 313 |
| Rejected naturalizations | 36 |
| | 1631 |
| Seventh division, Third ward | 452 |
| Sixth division, Fourth ward | 280 |
| Seventh division, Fourth ward | 388 |
| Eighth division, Fourth ward | 459 |
| Eighth division, Ninth ward, by purging polls | 45 |
| Sixth division, Seventeenth ward | 61 |
| Seventh division, Seventeenth ward | 59 |
| Fourth division, Twenty-fifth ward | 51 |
| Sixteenth division, Twentieth ward | 45 |
| | 1611 |

By striking—

| | |
|---|---|
| Second division, First ward | 62 |
| Tenth division, First ward | 34 |
| Illegal votes | 52 |
| | 148 |
| | 1663 |
| Sheppard's majority as above stated | 1631 |
| Gibbons' majority | 32 |

It is alleged that the Court erred in deducting from Sheppard in Eighth division, Ninth ward, 14 votes too many: this may be correct according to the view taken by the Court | 14 | 18

Error alleged in purging poll Sixth division, Seventeenth ward; the true number to be charged, it is alleged, is 47 and not 61; on page 8 the illegal vote is 19; page 19 unassessed vote is 80, making | 89

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Gibbons' vote is | 57 | |
| Republican vote proved | 19 | |
| | — 8 | 81 |

The respondent now on review claims credit for 34 Democratic votes proved unassessed in this division. Judge Brewster says, in delivering the opinion of the Court, "It has been urged that if the person whose vote was illegally received is now called, and he swears that on election day he lived in that division, the fraud is instantly purified. We do do not so understand the law. The statute challenges the man whose name is not on the list, it matters not that he is known to every man at the poll, the people of the whole Commonwealth challenge his vote. The State steps in and says that you shall comply with my law before that ballot passes into the box, his own oath of residence would not then be enough: shall it avail afterwards? At the poll he should produce a tax receipt, produce a voucher, and two oaths should be administered: this is all disregarded, and it is supposed that the defect is remedied if one of the four requirements is complied with. When the case comes before the Court it is an answer to all this sophistry to say that while the law stands it is a part of our oath to enforce it, and that an *ex post facto* obedience to one mandate cannot absolve the disregard of three other commands, and that frauds like these can only be purged by distinct and full proof as to every vote claimed in three divisions." The respondents renew this sophistry and still by means of it claim a credit of 34 such votes, which the Court have ruled shall not be counted; the error of the Court is in deducting 61 instead of 81, making still further to be added to Mr. Gibbons' credit, 20. Making at this stage Mr. Gibbons' majority, 38.

The respondent charges an error of 17 votes in the Seventh division, Seventeenth ward.

| | |
|---|---|
| Illegal vote | 21 |
| Unassessed vote | 52 |
| | 73 |
| Return for Mr. Gibbons | 89 |
| Republican vote proved | 65 |
| | — 24 |
| | 49 |

The respondent now, by renewal of his sophistry, claims credit for 27 Democratic unassessed votes proved, which the Court have decided not to receive. The 39 deducted by the Court should be 49, making 10 more in favor of Mr. Gibbons, making at this stage his majority 48.

The respondents allledge an error of 26 votes in Fourth division of Twenty-fifth ward.

| | |
|---|---|
| On page 4 the illegal vote is | 12 |
| On pages 7 and 8 the unassessed vote is | 51—63 |
| The return gives Mr. Gibbons 37 votes. | 47 |
| Republican votes proved | 48— 1—64 |
| By a repetition of the same sophistry, the respondent claims a credit of 39 Democratic unassessed votes proved, which are disallowed by the court. The court deduct in this division | 51 |
| It should have been | 64 |
| A correction of the error will give Mr. Gibbons an addition of | 13 |
| Making at this stage Mr. Gibbons' maj. | 61 |
| In Sixteenth division of Twentieth ward, the return, as carried into the general return, was for Charles Gibbons | 260 |
| The count was for Charles Gibbons | 274 |
| Making a difference in favor of Mr. Gibbons of | 14 |
| The return for Furman Sheppard was | 305 |
| The count for Mr. Sheppard was | 279 |
| Making a difference in favor of Mr. Gibbons | 26—40 |
| The respondent's petition for review is accurate in respect of these 5 votes, | |
| Making Mr. Gibbons' maj. less by 5 | 5—5 |
| Majority of Mr. Gibbons | 56 |

The petition for the review has no merit in it, as it is based upon the allowance of the unassessed Democratic votes alleged to have been polled, which the Court have expressly said should not be counted, and therefore said petition ought not to be allowed to be filed or placed upon the records of the Court.

## THE BROOKS CASE.

**The Motion for a New Trial of the Convicted Assassins.**

This morning Messrs. Mann and Cassidy appeared in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Ludlow, to argue the motion made for a new trial in the case of Hugh Marrow and James Dougherty, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill James J. Brooks. As the to exceptions taken to the rulings of the court in regard to the challenges made to jurors, the arguments were limited.

The main ground for the motion was in reference to the witness McLaughlin, counsel maintaining that as the Commonwealth had called him as their witness they were bound by his sworn testimony, and were not entitled to contradict him or impeach him by direct testimony, and should be, at the farthest, allowed only to prove that he made other and different statements; but the court erroneously permitted the District Attorney to prove, by Mayor Fox, what those other statements were.

Also, an error was committed in permitting the District Attorney to make, in the hearing of the jury, the statement he did make concerning the absence of Policeman Kelly, and the importance of his attendance, which undoubtedly had a tendency unduly to influence the jury.

The Judge likewise made a mistake in sending for the jury before they had voluntarily signified their readiness to render a verdict; the lateness of the hour, the tediousness of the trial, and the summons from the Court, must all have combined to deter the jury from giving to the matter that calm and mature deliberation which justice required; also the taking of the verdict on Sunday morning was discussed, but appeared to make no impression.

The argument was not concluded, on account of Judge Ludlow's presence being needed in the Common Pleas.

THE CASE OF ANNIE PEOPLES.—As, by an unusual oversight and omission on the part of all the papers in the city, except one, the termination of the case of Annie Peoples was incompletely reported, it is due to Dr. Addinell Hewson, who appeared as a witness on the trial, that the following statement should be published:—

In the testimony which the counsel for the defense produced for his client, he did not prove, as, in his opening address to the jury, he had promised to do, that Dr. Hewson's professional associates at the Hospital had repudiated the use of dry earth as a dressing, and the cross-examination of those gentlemen by the District Attorney elicited the facts, that they had applied to offensive sores a preparation of which the chief component is clay, and that none of them believed it to be irritating. The counsel for the defense did not produce a single witness, to whom such dressings had been applied, to establish that they are irritating, or in any way injurious; nor did he produce a single witness to corroborate the testimony of the chief witness for the defense, Dr. Chapman. These facts, coupled with that of the feeling which this witness entertained against Dr. Hewson, and with the actual abandonment by the counsel for the defense of his adopted line, even before any testimony in rebuttal (which would have included that of patients treated with such dressing, and of eminent surgeons in the city, who had been subpœnaed) had been produced, show that the allegation of malpractice was untrue, and could not be sustained. Judge Ludlow, in his charge to the jury, set this forth very emphatically. He said that "the Commonwealth had only pressed for a verdict of murder of the second degree. The counsel for the prisoner had conceded that his opening address as to the maltreatment had failed. There was evidence as to fighting, sufficient, perhaps, to reduce the grade, and the counsel on both sides had agreed to take a verdict of voluntary manslaughter."

A REPORTER ATTACKED.—At a late hour last night, William H. Fisher, Jr., one of the reporters of the city press, was attacked by two roughs in fire coats in a car on the Union line, at Seventh and Lombard streets, and terribly beaten about the head and body. The attacking party retreated from the conveyance unmolested, and succeeded in effecting their escape. The cause of the assault it is supposed originated from certain articles which appeared in a Sunday paper with reference to the Brooks case, and which Mr. Fisher is alleged to have written.

THE STEAM BOILER INSPECTIONS OF THE HARTFORD COMPANY.—During the past winter an act of Assembly was passed by which the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company was granted powers to co-ordinate with those of the City Inspector of Steam Boilers. The company went into active operation in the early part of August, since which they have been busily engaged in their work of inspection. Up to the present time they have examined 316 boilers, of which number 116 were tested by hydrostatic pressure and 129 were internally inspected.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 265, being an increase of 24 over last week, and an decrease of 5 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 133 were adults; 132 were minors; 192 were born in the United States; 63 were foreign; 10 were unknown; 23 were people of color; and 8 from the country. Of the number, 10 died of congestion of the brain; 18 of inflammation of the lungs; 12 of typhoid fever; 10 of marasmus; 12 of old age; 36 of consumption of the lungs; 10 of convulsions; 10 of scarlet fever; 7 of disease of the heart; and 14 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

| Wards. | | Wards. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 12 | Sixteenth | 4 |
| Second | 12 | Seventeenth | 10 |
| Third | 6 | Eighteenth | 14 |
| Fourth | 9 | Nineteenth | 29 |
| Fifth | 12 | Twentieth | 11 |
| Sixth | 5 | Twenty-first | 5 |
| Seventh | 12 | Twenty-second | 10 |
| Eighth | 6 | Twenty-third | 3 |
| Ninth | 6 | Twenty-fourth | 6 |
| Tenth | 9 | Twenth-fifth | 9 |
| Eleventh | 5 | Twenth-sixth | 13 |
| Twelfth | 6 | Twenty-seventh | 12 |
| Thirteenth | 5 | Twenty-eighth | 5 |
| Fourteenth | 8 | Unknown | — |
| Fifteenth | 22 | | |

OBITUARY.—Last evening, at 7 o'clock, at his residence, No. 2012 Walnut street, Mr. William F. Leech, well known both in this city and throughout the State on account of his prominence among the forwarders of freight, died, after an illness of some duration. He was the son of David Leech, Esq. (of the firm of David Leech & Co.), one of the pioneers of transportation over the canals of the State, and inheriting his father's ability, succeeded him with success in a like business. At the time of his decease he was the senior partner of the firm of Leech & Co. (William F. Leech, Henry B. Houston, and Harry S. Leech), Eastern agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and was Treasurer of the "Union" and "Empire" lines of transportation. His fortune was very ample, supposed to approximate closely $1,000,000. He contracted the sickness, which terminated in his death at his Long Branch cottage, last summer. His friends were legion, and his loss will be deeply mourned.

LARCENY BY A PORTER.—Charles Henderson, colored, employed by Wanamaker & Brown as a porter, has been suspected of removing articles from the store. Yesterday many goods had been missed that his residence, No. 716 Little Pine street, was searched. Several pieces of goods and considerable clothing were found in the place. Charles then admitted that he had stolen the above goods, and others which he had pawned. On being taken before Alderman Kerr he was bound over in $800 for trial.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—H. S. Landis was before Alderman Kerr this morning on a charge of forgery. It is alleged that he called on L. F. Schoettler, Esq., and got some money on a promissory note which purported to have been signed by Daniel and H. S. Landis. The charge against him consists of a suspicion that he had signed the name of Daniel Landis. In the absence of several witnesses the case was postponed until Tuesday next.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—At three o'clock this morning the shoe store of George Stamm, No. 1236 Frankford road, was damaged to the extent of $500. It originated among some kindling wood in the cellar, and for a time the lives of the occupants were endangered. The property belonged to Gottlieb Mantz, and was insured for $1000 in the Spring Garden and Reliance Companies.

POLICE REMOVALS.—Yesterday, Mayor Fox removed Sergeant William Luby and four patrolmen of the First district. The charge against them was neglect of duty, preferred by the Chief of Police, who, a few nights since, was unable to find either of the patrolmen. Mr. Luby, as Sergeant, was held responsible for this neglect.

COAL OFFICE ROBBED.—The coal office of Jordan & Rogers, on Callowhill street, above Twelfth, was broken into last night by thieves, who stole a coat, a revolver, a pair of boots, and 15 cents. They also broke open the safe, but secured no valuables. They then left.

A MACHINIST INJURED.—John Mueller, the machinist at Turner Hall, on North Third street, had one of his hands shattered by the premature explosion of a pistol which had been accidentally left on the stage last evening. He was removed to the German Hospital.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—Conrad Walters, employed at Ficken & Williams' sugar refinery, on Fifth street, above Callowhill, was arrested yesterday for stealing a lot of sugar. He was taken before Alderman Toland, who held him for trial.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—At half-past 11 o'clock last night, an attempt was made to enter the residence of Mr. Greer, No. 910 S. Broad street, but the thieves were frightened off before they had accomplished their object.

## THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

*From the Herald.*

"The features of operations in Wall street to-day were a decline in gold to 128⅛, and a further fall in Government bonds, the issues of 1867 selling as low as 115½. At one time in the forenoon a panic in both markets seemed imminent, and visions of a return to specie payments began to float before the eyes of those who happened to be on the bull side of the gold speculation. There is no possibility too improbable in the mind of a speculator when the market goes against him. His fancy conjures up the worst that can happen, and in the fear of that worst he becomes panic-stricken. The fact has been made manifest that there is a bear movement in gold which dates its inception back to last week, when a prominent operator boldly bid for and bought in one lot all the Government gold on one day. The price was then put up to 133⅜, and many were induced to purchase through an apprehension that what then seemed the beginning of a 'bull' movement might create a still higher price. The gold cliques have always mystified the street. When buying openly they were credited with really selling a larger amount. But the street found that they had practiced this stratagem so often and so successfully that they interpreted it wrongly the other day and bought gold when the cliques were secretly selling. Hence when within the past few days the actual state of affairs became known there was a general pressure to sell, and everybody is short of gold, under the impression that the price must decline to 125 before a great while elapses. Indeed, in the excitement this morning those whose fears were aroused by their ill luck in being on the "bull" side began to seriously regard specie payment as a matter not very far off in the future, and holders of gold and holders of Government bonds hastened to dispose of their investments. They also went 'short' to a large extent, for in this way only can account be made for the high rates for borrowing gold when the Treasury disbursements of the precious metal are so very large every day. The effect of these sales was a reaction, which subsequently carried gold back to 128⅞ and the sixty-sevens to 116⅛. There is some little curiosity manifested as to the Treasury programme for November, but doubtless nothing will be made public until Sunday night, when chance favors Mr. Boutwell with the opportunity of giving it to the press on a *dies non* in business. The money market was easy to-day, with a plentiful supply to the Government houses at four per cent. On stock rates were more irregular and ranged from six to seven per cent. In discounts there was little doing, and that at formerly quoted rates. The Government sold a million of gold to-day, $995,000 of which brought 129 31 and $5000, 129 33.

"A motion will soon be made in the Supreme Court to vacate the receivership of the Gold Exchange Bank and restore the institution to the control of the stockholders. An effort will then be made by the latter to secure a return of the patronage of the Gold Board, with a view to the resumption of Clearing House operations. As the committee of the Exchange have remained silent since their appointment, it is conjectured that they have been unable to discover any better way of making clearances than through the Gold Bank, and hence on the vacation of the receivership will report in favor of the old system."


## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—HANDsome country residence and four acres of ground, nine miles from the city, on the Media Railroad.

Also, neat village residence on the Bristol Turnpike, in the village of Andalusia, five minutes walk from Borie's station: dwelling contains nine rooms. Price, $3300 clear.

Also, neat six room dwelling in Woodbury, New Jersey, lot 45 by 160 feet. $1100 clear.

SWEENEY & HUGHES, No. 609 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE TEN ROOM dwelling on South Ninth street. $550 clear.

Ten room dwelling on Pine street, near Sixth; large lot. $500 clear.

Also, neat four, six, and eight room dwellings in all parts of the city.

10 30 sw 2t rp] SWEENEY & HUGHES, No. 609 WALNUT Street

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR dry goods, clothing, etc., Modern dwelling in West Philadelphia.

SWEENEY & HUGHES, No. 609 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, NO. 2006 CHESNUT Street, the first-class marble-front Dwelling, with Mansard roof; replete with every modern convenience.

FOX & BURKART, No. 221 S. FIFTH Street. 10 25 5t*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FARM of 121½ acres, near the branch of the Baltimore Central Railroad, sixteen miles from Philadelphia; the land is in excellent order; good buildings. Will be sold cheap, or exchanged for good city property.

SWEENEY & HUGHES, No. 609 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property.—A desirable farm of twenty-six acres, 1½ miles from Media Station; good stone house and all necessary out-buildings. Fruit in abundance. Price, $7800 clear.

SWEENEY & HUGHES, No. 609 WALNUT Street.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 9


# THIRD EDITION

## THE WEST.

**The Burning of the Granville Lunatic Asylum—Particulars of the Dreadful Catastrophe—A Coal Oil Fire in Detroit.**

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**The Frightful Disaster at Granville, Ohio—Taking Out the Bodies from the Ruins of the Asylum.**

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

GRANVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The terrible catastrophe which has just occurred here has thrown a deep gloom over our town. The Lunatic Asylum was quite a large building. The fire, it is said, originated in the culinary department, and by reason of the very dry and old material comprising the structure, the flames covered it with fearful rapidity. During the excitement attendant upon the discovery of the flames, all seemed to have forgotten that in one of the upper stories ten demented persons were confined.

These persons were immured in a room that was strongly barricaded—since their paroxysms of rage, which held almost constant control over them, rendered such a confinement necessary to the safety of the other inmates of the establishment. Their shrieks were appalling as the flames hemmed them in. Desperate efforts were made to save them, but the flames remorselessly checked all advances of those who would have rescued them.

The building is now a pile of hot and steaming ruins. Preparations are making to rescue the unfortunate persons who lie beneath the debris. The scene is surrounded with a dense throng of people, and the feeling of grief is intense.

**Coal Oil Fire.**

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—A fire broke out in the extensive oil warehouse of A. B. Hinman this morning, and is still burning. The loss will be total, but it is impossible to state the amount yet.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Heavy Snow Storm.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—A despatch from Portland states that a heavy snow storm is prevailing at Farmington, a foot having fallen at noon.

**This Morning's Fire.**

The entire loss by the fire in Federal street this morning will reach $40,000.

The type foundry of Chandler, Cousins & Co. was uninjured. Clark & Warren, dealers in boots and shoes, were insured for $60,000.

**Ordered Away.**

Colonel Edmund Rice has been ordered to Mississippi on duty connected with the election in that State.

**The Late Governor Andrew.**

The body of the late Governor Andrew was removed from Mount Auburn Cemetery this A. M., and carried by private conveyance to Hingham, where it will be reinterred to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Among the distinguished persons who took part in the services were General James A. Cunningham, Attorney-General of the State, Colonel Henry Lee, formerly of Governor Andrew's staff; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jeffries, Jr., S. M. Wild, Surgeon; B. J. Jeffries, Quartermaster; C. E. Stevens, and Lieutenant W. S. Appleton, all the Boston Independent Corps of Cadets; Hon. Albert Fearing and Colonel Charles E. Hopgood, of Post 15, G. A. R., with thirty men of that Post as a guard of honor for the remains of the late Governor.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Movements of the Czar.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—The Emperor of Russia will spend part of the winter at Cowes and Nice.

**New York Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Stocks unsettled. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 128⅛. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 119⅛; do. 1864, do., 117⅝; do. 1865, do., 118; do. do., new, 116⅛; do. 1867, 116⅛; do. 1868, 116¼; Ten-forties, 107⅛. Virginia 6s, new, 52½; Canton Company, 51½; Cumberland preferred, 27⅝; New York Central, 194; Erie, 29⅞; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 174½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 99½; Illinois Central, 132½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86½; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185½; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅝.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Cotton firmer; sales of 1200 bales at 36½c. Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 8000 barrels. Wheat firmer, and advanced 1c; sales of 54,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 35; No. 3 at $1 15; winter red at $1 40@1 43. Corn dull, and declined 1@2c.; sales of 39,000 bushels mixed Western $1 04@1 07. Oats firmer, and advanced 1c.; sales of 31,000 bushels at 65@66c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $30 75@31. Lard dull; steam, 17¾@18c. Whisky dull, but unchanged.

**The Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—Cotton dull and nominal at 25½c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; prime to choice red, $1 25@1 40. Corn dull and nominal; new white, 80@90c.; yellow, 80c. Oats 56@57c. Rye, nominally $1 @1 08. Provisions entirely unchanged. Whisky very dull and lower; sales at $1 19.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1800 City 6s, New | 100⅝ | $1000 Elmira R 7s | 88¾ |
| $2000 do. | 100⅝ | 150 sh Leh Val. | 60. 53 |
| $500 N Penna 7s | 89 | 50 do. | allot. 5s, c. 52½ |
| $1000 W Jer R 6s | 91 | 400 sh Read R. | 5s, c 48 3-16 |

—NARR & LAUNER, Bankers, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 00 A. M. | 128⅝ | 11 20 A. M. | 129 |
| 9 20 " | 128⅜ | 11 50 " | 129⅛ |
| 9 25 " | 128⅜ | 12 00 M. | 129 |
| 9 26 " | 128⅜ | 12 17 P. M. | 129⅛ |
| 9 40 " | 128⅞ | 1 07 " | 129 |


WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1 00.

JOHN LINERD, 8 17 wsm5 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.

PARLOR CARPET BILLIARDS, a substitute for a Billiard Table.

A full size and complete PORTABLE BILLIARD TABLE, with balls, cues, etc., $25 to $40.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. HOSKINS & CO., Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers, NO. 913 ARCH STREET, 9 1 mwsam PHILADELPHIA.


# FOURTH EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

**League Island—Porter's Plan for the Establishing of a Navy Yard Thereon—The Issue of Fractional Currency—Callers at the White House.**

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The Navy Yard on League Island.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Admiral Porter has prepared drawings and plans for the construction of the Navy Yard at League Island, which, if adopted, will, it is said by naval officers, make the best navy yard in the country. The Admiral believes that the site is the best for the purpose of a navy yard that could be selected. On the plan which he has prepared the cost of establishing a navy yard at League Island would be much less than any estimate yet made.

The matter will be brought to the attention of Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the necessary appropriation asked for, as soon as Congress votes the money the Department will commence the work.

**Secretary Robeson**

left for Philadelphia to-day and will return next Monday. His annual report is nearly finished. It will embrace a complete account of the reorganization of the navy; give the condition of our navy as compared with that of other nations, and recommend several important reforms which will require additional legislation.

It is estimated that in the single reform of making all the ships full-rigged sailing vessels, no matter whether they carry steam or not, will save a million of dollars annually, to the Government, in the matter of coal, and at the same time keep the efficiency of the service up to a better standard than heretofore.

**Grant and the Philadelphians.**

An unusually large number of persons called at the White House to-day to pay their respects to President Grant, who speaks of his late visit to your city with great satisfaction, and says he was less bored than he is when he visits New York.

**Fractional Currency.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Fractional currency printed for the week, $1,210,600; do. shipped United States Treasurer, New York and Boston, $200,000 each; do. St. Louis, Charleston, and New Orleans, $50,000 each; and to Philadelphia, $25,000.

Shipped to United States Depositaries at Chicago, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, $50,000 each.

Buffalo, Louisville, and Mobile, $25,000 each, and to National Banks, $298,000.

Securities held for circulating notes, $342,455,950, and for public deposits, $19,558,000.

Total circulation outstanding at this date, $299,725,655.

Fractional currency redeemed for the week, $421,100.

**Curious.**

Treasurer Spinner to-day received for redemption a twenty-five cent note of the new issue which has apparently been in circulation for some time, but does not bear the red seal upon its face, fixed by the Department. The note is on genuine paper and is printed from the genuine plates.

**Callers at the White House.**

There were a large number of callers at the White House to-day, a majority calling only to pay their respects to the President.

**No Appointment Yet.**

No appointment of an Assistant Treasurer has yet been made.

**General Belknap**

has not yet entered upon the duties of Secretary of War, but will do so on Monday.


## GROCERIES, ETC.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF FINE GROCERIES.

We are now able to offer to our patrons and the public generally,

All Kinds of Fine Goods FOR THE TABLE,

At Prices nearly as low as before the war.

White Almerie Grapes In Beautiful Clusters, AT FIFTY CENTS PER POUND.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT, 7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

## TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE MODERN RESIDENCE, with side yard, situate No. 102 N. Nineteenth street, above Arch street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 1t* No. 733 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, ON the northwest corner of SEVENTEENTH and WALNUT Streets. Apply to S. DAVIS PAGE, 10 29 3t* No. 619 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—HOUSE No. 416 S. BROAD Street. Apply at No. 1328 SPRUCE Street, from 10 till 12. 10 28 3t*

## FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS, AT THEIR NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.

7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7 30

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTH HOUSE, No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ARE CLOSING OUT Their Immense Stock OF Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Ladies' Cloakings. Velveteens! Velveteens!

The largest stock to be found in Philadelphia. 10 14 3wrp

CLOTH HOUSE. JAMES & LEE, No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving new styles of LADIES' CLOAKINGS, VELVET CORDS, BEAVER CLOTHS, VELVETEENS, And all styles of goods adapted to Men's and Boys wear. [3 28's

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BOURKE, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, 9 2 thstuzmrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

## MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT. THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT. THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.

JOSHUA WRIGHT, S. W. CORNER FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 1frp

EUREKA! THE HORSE'S FRIEND. SOMETHING NEW. Waterproof Woollen Horse Blankets. PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK WATERPROOFING AND PRESERVING COMPANY.

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| 2 | bars 8⅝ lbs., | 76x80 inches, | $8 per pair. |
| 3 | " 10½ " | 80x80 " | 10 " " |
| 3 | " 12⅜ " | 80x84 " | 12 " " |

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